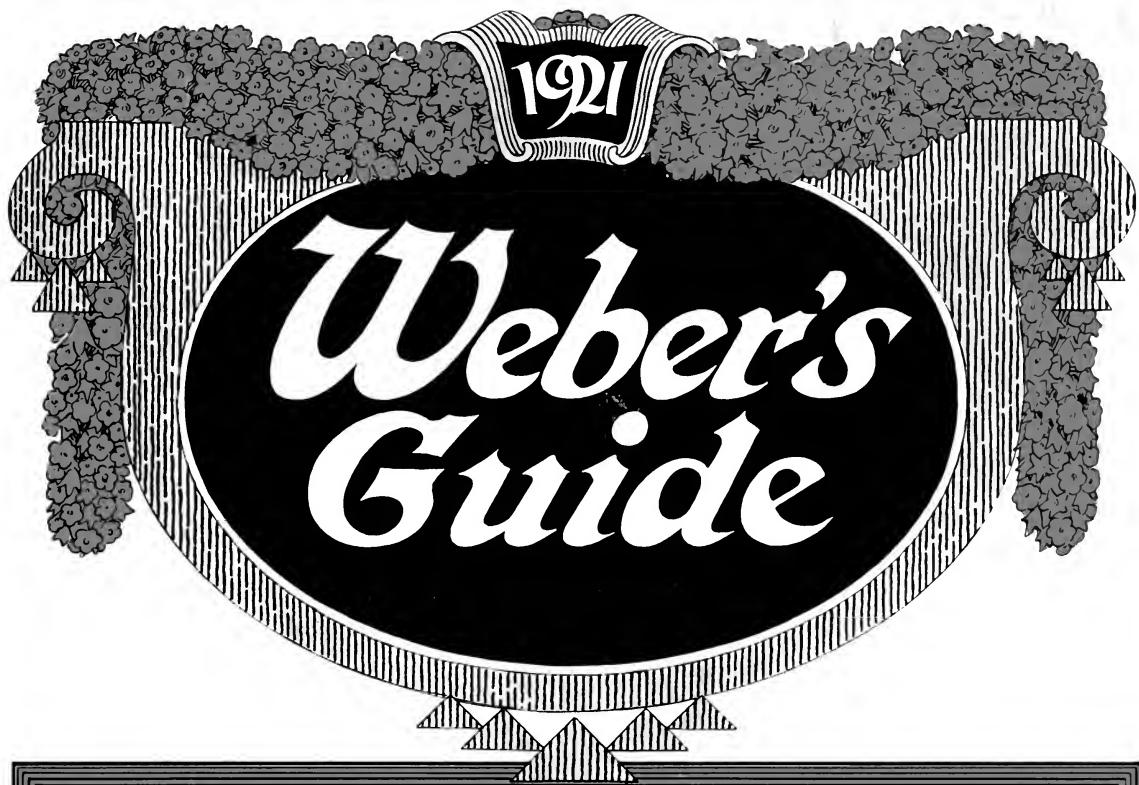


Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

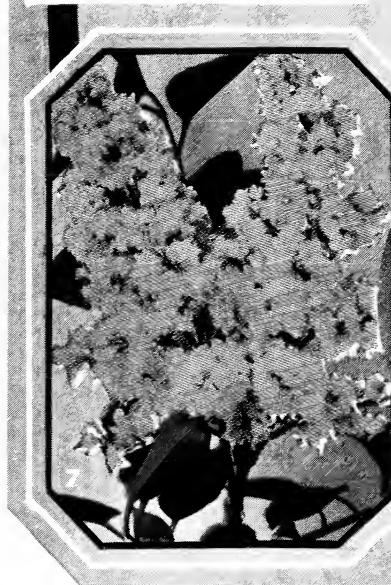
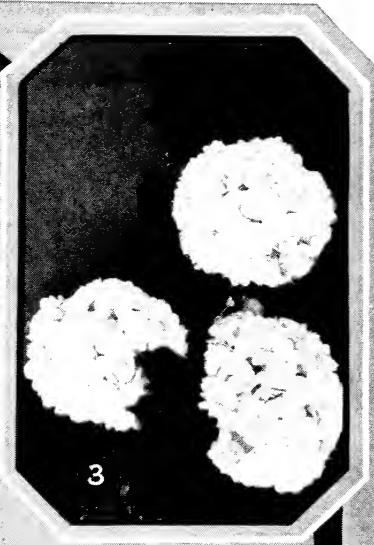




SUNKEN GARDENS
SUNSET HILL COUNTRY CLUB
ST. LOUIS COUNTY

H. J. Weber & Sons Nursery Co.
NURSERY, MISSOURI

Weber's Special Hardy Shrub Collection



See Page 19 For Collection Offer

INTRODUCTORY

IT IS with great pleasure that we are again able to present you with a copy of "WEBER'S GUIDE," as our custom has been for many years. While this year's "GUIDE" is costing us about three times as much as it would have cost before the war, we feel that it will be appreciated by our many customers, who have so kindly favored us with their valued orders in the past. We kindly ask all those who receive a copy of "WEBER'S GUIDE" to retain same for future reference and to show same to your friends and neighbors who may be in need of something in the Tree or Plant line.

There is an extreme shortage of NURSERY STOCK on the market and consequently prices have advanced very materially since we published our last "GUIDE," there seems to be no immediate adequate supply in sight. On account of the Federal Embargo on practically all lines of Ornamental Nursery Stock, it has been impossible for American Nurserymen to import their usual supply and as it takes years to produce saleable stock in many lines, prices will rule high for years to come. In Fruit Tree Stocks on which we bud our American varieties of Pear, Cherry and Plum the prices are from five to ten times higher than they were before the war; Apple seedlings are four to five times as high as they were a few years ago, add to this the higher cost of labor the past few years and you will realize why Nursery Stock has advanced in price.

The FRUIT GROWER who has taken care of his ORCHARDS and BERRY FIELDS has realized immense profits, as the demand for fruits of all kinds has been enormous and prices have ruled high; the demand is constantly increasing for it, so that we can see a very bright future to the planter who plants judiciously now; not wait until prices of trees take a drop. If you plant now you will be years ahead of the man who waits.

Our supply of FRUIT TREES, SMALL FRUIT PLANTS as well as ORNAMENTALS is limited and we therefore ask our customers to let us have their orders immediately upon receipt of this "GUIDE" so that we can set aside such stock as you may want. Do not wait until you want to plant; you will be disappointed if you do. Our rule is "FIRST COME—FIRST SERVED."

We desire to thank our many customers for their patronage in the past and hope that we have merited a continuance of same. If we have failed in any way, do not hesitate to tell us about it; don't tell the other fellow, he would not know anything about it anyway.

Our facilities are the best of any nursery near St. Louis; we have a large frost-proof concrete storage house, 80x120 feet, 14 feet high, also storage cellar for bulbous stock. All packing and filling of orders is personally superintended by members of the firm in the best possible manner; no distance is too great for our mode of packing. For spring shipments we carry a complete line of stock in our storage houses and can make shipments at any time during the winter and up to May 1st, and later according to weather conditions. In the fall we begin shipping about October 15th. All orders are packed under cover, avoiding exposure to sun, wind, frost, etc.

We extend a cordial invitation to you to visit our Nurseries. We would, however, respectfully ask all those who can possibly do so to come during week days. Our office will be open to take orders on Sunday mornings during the months of October and November, March, April and May, to accommodate customers who cannot come on week days. Parties desiring to call for stock on Sunday must place their orders during the week, either by phone or letter, and we will pack them on Saturday. We have no order fillers on duty on Sunday.

Soliciting your correspondence, inquiries and favors, we are

Yours truly,

H. J. WEBER & SONS NURSERY CO., INC.

Established 1867.

Incorporated 1903.

Capital \$50,000.00.

200 Acres in Nursery.

LOCATION—Nurseries and office located on Gravois Road, one and one-quarter mile west of the St. Louis City limits. Nine miles southwest of the St. Louis Court House, and one and one-half miles west of the terminus of the Cherokee Street Car Line. We are one-half mile east of Gravois Station on the St. Louis, Cape Girardeau & Memphis branch of the Frisco R. R. We now have an Auto Bus Line leaving end of Cherokee car line every two hours passing by our office. Phone us for time of leaving.

TERMS, CONDITIONS AND GENERAL REMARKS

Clause 1—Terms invariably cash.

Clause 2—Remit by Postoffice or Express Money Order on St. Louis, Mo.; Registered Mail to Nursery, Mo., or by Draft. Please do not send private checks unless drawn on some St. Louis Bank. Address all correspondence to **H. J. Weber & Sons Nursery Company, Nursery, Mo.**

C. O. D. Orders must be accompanied by one-half the amount in cash.

Clause 3—Quotations. Prices quoted in this catalogue are for the quantities specified. 1, 2 or 3 trees or plants of a kind are to be figured at the single price, 4 or more plants of a kind are to be figured at the 10 price, 40 trees of a kind at the 100 price. Example: 1 Oldenburg, 2 Wealthy, 3 Grimes, 2 Wine Sap, 2 York Imperial Apple are to be figured at the single price. If you take 4 trees of each variety mentioned above you are entitled to the 10 price. If you take 40 Apple or more, not less than 5 trees of a variety, you will be entitled to the 100 price, and so on throughout the catalogue. Thousand prices will be quoted on application, where list of varieties accompanies the request. All orders are booked with the understanding that same shall be void should injury befall the stock from drouth, fire, hail, frost or other causes beyond our control.

Non-Warranty Clause.—If nursery stock proves untrue to the name under which it is sold by us, a replacement of the stock, as originally ordered, without charge, or a refund of the purchase price shall be a complete satisfaction of our liability. Except for such liability, we give no undertaking or warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, growth, productiveness, or any other matter on any nursery stock we sell. We assume no liability for delays in delivery, or for non-delivery of nursery stock caused by frost, fire, flood, drouth, hail, strikes, embargoes, war or other causes beyond our control. Our responsibility ceases upon the delivery of stock in good condition. Complaints, if any, must be made within five days after delivery. Railroad, Express Companies and Boat lines must be held responsible for losses in case of delay or damage in transit.

H. J. Weber & Sons Nursery Co.

Clause 5—Free Packing. We pack free all orders sold at catalogue prices, in the best possible manner, in bales or boxes with moss or excelsior.

Clause 6—No Cartage to freight depots, express offices or wharfs in St. Louis.

Clause 7—City of St. Louis and Suburban Deliveries. Our delivery trucks will make trips to the various sections of St. Louis and suburban points during the seasons. Orders to go this way must be left entirely to us as to the time of delivery. We combine a number of orders for one section in making these deliveries.

Clause 8—Special Deliveries. Parties desiring delivery on a certain day must order "Express Shipments" of their order and must pay **Express charges**. Order must be plainly marked "**Special Delivery**," and must give date on which delivery is to be made.

Clause 9—Railroad Facilities. We have the St. Louis and Memphis R. R. branch of the Frisco System within one-half mile of the office. Our station is Gravois, Mo. Carload shipments are loaded here. This with the St. Louis facilities enables us to make prompt shipments on direct lines.

Clause 10—Early Orders. Customers should send in orders as early as possible; do not wait until the last minute and then expect to get immediate delivery. Wishing to serve our patrons in the best possible manner is the reason we ask for early orders.

Clause 11—Directions. Observe carefully that your **Name, Postoffice, County and State** are plainly written on your order; also state whether to be sent by freight or express, and by what route. If no directions be given, we will use our best judgment. Use order sheet enclosed.

Clause 12—Errors. Any errors that may occur in filling orders must be reported within five days after receipt of goods. We will immediately correct same. Complaints entered after the above stated time will not be entertained.

(Continued on next page.)

Terms, Conditions and General Remarks—Continued

Clause 13—Losses. All stock will be sent out in good condition. We do not guarantee stock to live, nor do we make up any losses whatever due to climatic effects, or after culture on the part of the purchaser. Immediately upon receipt of stock, open the package and ascertain the condition of same; check up the varieties and compare with your order and report to us at once any complaints that are to be made, if any. If package has become frosted or dry en route, treat as per instructions given under "Directions for Transplanting and Care of Trees, Shrubs, etc."

Clause 14—Replacing. We do not replace stock that may die at the price quoted in this list. Our responsibility ceases upon the delivery of stock in good condition. Complaints, if any, must be made within five days after delivery, when we will at once rectify or allow deductions. We will not permit any deductions from invoices unless the above conditions have been complied with.

Clause 15—Insurance. A great many people want the nurseryman to stand all the losses, whether due to climatic conditions, planting, after care, etc. For such customers we have decided to offer an insurance proposition, as follows: If the purchaser desires insurance on stock purchased, we will insure the growth of such stock as we may deliver (excepting injury sustained by fire, cattle, horses, hogs, accidental, willful or malicious destruction and floods) until the first day of September after delivery; provided that purchaser adds twenty-five per cent (25%) to the amount of the purchase price and pays the total

amount on or before the day of delivery so that proper entry can be made on our books. Purchaser is to notify us promptly on the first day of September as to the losses claimed so that we can investigate and issue proper credits; under no conditions are dead trees or plants to be removed until we have had an opportunity to investigate in case we should desire to do so.

Clause 16—Substitution. It is customary, should the supply of a variety become exhausted (as will occasionally occur in all establishments), to substitute in its place a similar sort, if there is such. Should it be desired for us not to do this, please state on your order, "No substitution."

Clause 17—Selections. Persons not acquainted with the different varieties can leave the selection to us, in which case we will select as if planting for ourselves.

Clause 18—Transportation. Every care is taken to secure safe and prompt transportation. The forwarders alone must be held responsible for loss or delay in transit.

Clause 19—Inspection. Our nurseries are annually inspected by the State Entomologist and have been found free of San Jose Scale and other dangerous insects and diseases. A copy of certificate of inspection will be attached to every package that leaves our establishment.

Clause 20—Notice. The prices in this list abrogate previous quotations and are made on stock to be strictly first class in the grades named. Please do not compare our prices with firms quoting on mailing size trees and plants only.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR TRANSPLANTING TREES, SHRUBS, ETC.

Preparation of the Soil.—For fruit trees the soil should be dry, either natural or made so by thorough drainage, as they will not live or thrive on a soil constantly saturated with stagnant moisture. The soil should be well prepared by plowing at least twice beforehand, using a subsoil plow after the common one at the second plowing. On new, fresh land manuring will be unnecessary, but on lands exhausted by cropping, fertilizers must be applied, either by turning in heavy crops of clover, or well decomposed manure or compost. To insure a good growth of fruit trees, lands should be in as good condition as for a crop of wheat, corn or potatoes.

Preparation of the Trees Before Planting.—This is one of the most important operations to be performed, and one in which the most fatal errors are liable to be committed. The object of pruning is two-fold: First, to secure a head properly shaped and sufficiently open to the sun and air for the successful ripening of the fruit. Second, to prepare the natural balance between the roots and branches of the trees, that a healthy growth may be secured.

When young trees are removed from the nursery, roots are often broken or bruised, as will be the case however careful the digging, packing and transportation may be performed, and it becomes necessary that the balance should be preserved by a proper and judicious pruning. This pruning should be adapted to the size and condition of the tree, and at the same time the form should not be forgotten. It should be so close as to enable the roots to supply the demand for sap from the remaining branches, and at the same time, no growth already secured should be wasted.

In both Standard and Dwarf Trees, it will be usually found a safe rule to cut back, when pruning at transplanting, one-half of the growth of the previous season. The ends of the large roots should be made smooth with a sharp knife, where they have been roughly cut with the spade in digging, always cutting from the bottom of the root with an outward cut. New roots will form, and the injured parts heal more readily with this attention.

Planting with Dynamite.—We recommend the use of dynamite to every planter of trees. It is the up-to-date way of planting all kinds of trees.

1st. It is more economical than any other method.

2nd. It costs little or any more than digging a proper sized hole with the spade.

3rd. Dynamiting the soil conserves moisture and prevents the big losses during dry seasons that are common with spade-dug holes.

4th. Trees planted with dynamite make as much growth in two years as spade-set trees will in four years.

5th. Dynamite breaks up the ground for 12 to 15 feet in diameter and 5 feet deep, kills all insects and fungous growth contained in the soil.

6th. Dynamite-set trees bear fruit one to two years sooner than spade-set trees, and live longer.

Write to the **E. I. DuPont Nemours Powder Co.**, Wilmington, Delaware, and ask them to send you their "Instruction Book" on "Tree Planting" with dynamite.

Planting with Spade.—The holes should be dug large enough in the first place to receive the roots of the trees without cramping or bending them from their natural position. The tree having been properly pruned, should be held upright and the earth filled in around the roots, the finest and best soil from the surface being worked in among them, filling every space and bringing every root fully in contact with it. When the hole has been half filled, pour in a pail or two of water; let this settle well,

then finish the planting by placing soil enough about the trees to raise the surface somewhat higher than elsewhere, and press the soil carefully down with the foot. Care must be taken against planting too deep; when the earth settles about the tree it should stand at the same height as when in the nursery. When set in Autumn, it is well to raise a mound of earth about the trees a foot or more in height. This will keep them from being swayed by the winds or thrown out by the frost during the winter. It should be removed in the spring. In planting Dwarf trees, the stock on which they are budded should be under ground.

Staking.—If trees are tall or in exposed situations, they should be supported by stakes to prevent injury from the action of the wind. Staking is done in the best manner by driving two strong stakes firmly in the ground, one on each side of the tree, about a foot distant from it, and fastening the tree between them with bands of straw or other soft material, so that it may be kept in an upright position without chafing until the roots obtain a firm hold upon the soil.

Mulching.—This is properly done by placing a layer of coarse manure or litter from three to six inches deep about the tree, extending one to two feet further in each direction than the roots. This keeps the ground moist and of equal temperature, rendering watering unnecessary, and is in all respects preferable to it. Trees properly mulched are more certain to live and make much greater growth than those which are not so treated.

Cultivation After Planting.—Here is the grand opportunity for the success of the skillful fruit grower. It is not enough for him that his trees are of the choicest sorts, selected with regard to the climate and adaptation to the uses for which they are designed; that they are properly pruned and planted in dry, mellow soil, thoroughly enriched and prepared for their reception; protected from the winds by properly staking, and that they are in perfect shape and thriftness. He knows very well that all this may be properly and well done, at great expense, and without further care be followed by an entire failure, so he watches their growth and defends them from their enemies that the cankerworm and caterpillar do not find safe lodgment among the branches; or the borer cut about them or the cattle obtain access to them by neglected gates or fence, and break down the branches. He is well repaid, for they thrive and grow rapidly; the shoots are vigorous; the bark clean and smooth, and soon a most abundant crop of superior fruit testifies to his wisdom and care. His neighbor, perhaps with better soil and equal care and experience in planting, having at the outset neglected these apparently trivial but really important matters, sees, instead of thrifty trees loaded with luscious fruit, the wreck of his hope in a few mossy, scraggy, misshapen specimens of what he considers his ill-fortune, and hastens to remove. He, too, is justly rewarded for his neglect, as is his more prosperous neighbor for care.

Those who are obliged to plant trees in a field of grain or grass should see that all such are carefully mulched with rough manure, and that the ground is kept loose and moist about the trees. A hood crop is greatly preferable in such plantation for the first five years. After a growth for this time, standard apple, pear, cherry and plum trees will grow and produce fairly in turf. The dwarf and peach trees should be well mulched every year with loose manure and the ground thoroughly cultivated. They will amply repay for this attention in the increased quantity and improved quality of the fruit.

Pruning.—Pruning after the first year should be varied according to the purposes of the planter and the variety of the tree. It should be trimmed as early as possible up to the height it is intended the future head should be, and the cutting off of

(Continued on next page.)

GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR TRANSPLANTING TREES AND SHRUBS—Continued.

large limbs may not in the future be necessary. The removal of large branches should be avoided in all cases whenever it is possible to do so, as decay is liable to commence at the point of separation and extend into the trunk; whenever it is done the wound should be carefully pared smooth and a coating of paint or grafting wax applied to protect it from the action of the weather. After the removal of lower branches until the head has reached the desired height, the only pruning needed is to remove such branches as are crossing and interfering with each other; and keep the heads in a symmetrical shape and well open to the sun and air. Trees should receive proper shape by judicious pruning and attention early in the spring of each year, while they are young, and very little pruning will be necessary afterward. When trees are to be pruned and trained for specific purposes and in a special manner, the orchardist will find full directions in the standard works on horticulture which may be read with great benefit and followed with success, but are beyond the scope of an ordinary catalog.

Grape Vines require a dry, mellow, well-drained soil, deeply worked and well enriched, with a warm, sunny exposure. In planting, give the roots plenty of room and settle soil firmly about them. A strong vine may be allowed to grow the first season without pruning. In November or December following, the growth should be cut back to three or four buds; the next season, allow but two buds to grow, which should make canes seven to ten feet long and be cut back to four or five feet the following winter, ready for fastening to the trellis. For the subsequent pruning of vines as well as trees, planters would do well to consult some practical work on the subject.

Berries should have a strong soil and be kept under constant cultivation. Mulching is of special value. Raspberries and Blackberry should have old wood cut out each year, and new canes pinched off when three feet high. Strawberries should be mulched late in the fall; uncover the crown early in spring; remove mulch after fruiting and spade in light dressing of manure.

Currants and Gooseberries need heavy mulching and pruning, so that new wood will have room to grow.

Roses should have a deep, rich, well-drained soil, and should be severely pruned every spring before the buds start, cutting back all the last growth to three or four buds, except climbing roses, which may be first allowed to partly cover the space desired. Old decayed branches should never remain. Every autumn compost should be placed around the stems of the plants and spaded into the ground in the following spring.

Treatment of Trees That Have Been Frozen in the Packages, Received During Frosty Weather, or After Long Exposure. Place the package, unopened, in a cellar or some such place, cool, but free from frost, until perfectly thawed, when they can be unpacked and either planted or placed in a trench until convenient to plant. Treated thus they will not be injured by the freezing. If dried from long exposure, bury entirely under the ground, soaking well with water, or place in water from 12 to 24 hours, and prune more closely than ordinarily.

Wintering Nursery Stock Procured in the Fall.

In sections where the winters are very severe, it is not advisable to set out young trees and plants in the fall, but the practice of procuring them in the fall, covering them with earth during the winter and planting them in the spring is becoming

more and more popular, as experience has demonstrated its advantages. In the fall, nurserymen are not hurried in their own planting; the season for shipping them is comparatively long, and the weather not nearly so changeable as in the spring. Railways are not so much hurried, and there is much less chance for injurious delays than in the spring. It being practicable to plant trees so procured as soon as the frost is out, they become thoroughly established the first season.

Some have an impression that trees dug in the fall and trenched in over winter are worthless. This is a great mistake. Peach and some other young trees, if left standing during their first winter, are frequently killed or injured by frost, while if dug in the fall and treated as described below, they come through bright and uninjured.

To insure success, select a spot where no water will stand during the winter; have no grass near to invite mice. Dig a trench deep enough to admit one layer of roots, and sloping enough to allow the trees to lie at an angle of not more than 30 degrees with the ground.

Having placed one layer of the roots in this trench, cover them with mellow earth, extending well up on the bodies, and see that this is firmly packed, then add another layer of trees overlapping the first until they are all heeled in. As soon as this is done, cover the tops with evergreen boughs or corn stalks that they will be thoroughly protected from winds.

A Table Showing the Number of Trees or Plants to the Acre.

Distance.	No. of trees
1 foot apart each way	43,560
2 feet apart each way	10,890
3 feet apart each way	4,840
4 feet apart each way	2,702
5 feet apart each way	1,742
6 feet apart each way	1,210
7 feet apart each way	888
8 feet apart each way	680
9 feet apart each way	537
10 feet apart each way	434
11 feet apart each way	360
12 feet apart each way	302
13 feet apart each way	257
14 feet apart each way	222
15 feet apart each way	193
16 feet apart each way	170
17 feet apart each way	150
18 feet apart each way	134
19 feet apart each way	120
20 feet apart each way	108
25 feet apart each way	69
30 feet apart each way	48

Rule.—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, which, divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

Distances for planting various fruits will be given under respective headings in this catalogue.



MORE FRUIT TREES SHOULD BE PLANTED

THE planting of fruit in all its branches has not kept pace with the increase in population, and in consequence we are now confronted with an extreme shortage. All you need do is to refer to the prices that have been obtained the past summer for fruit of all kinds and you will see that the man that took care of his trees has reaped the reward that he is entitled to.

It is not necessary to stop growing farm crops because you are planting a new orchard; you can grow almost any kind of crops among your young planted trees for at least three years, and it will be much better for your trees if they receive such extra cultivation. The only crops we do not advocate for young orchards are Wheat, Oats and Timothy.

A COMPLETE SPRAY CALENDAR

For Winter and Summer as used and recommended by the B. G. Pratt Co., New York,
Manufacturers of Scalecide and Sulfocide.

Never omit "Standard Sprays" and add the "Special Sprays" as needed.)

After nine years of comparative work with most of the best-known commercial sprays, we have settled on the following spraying program in our own large orchard operations as giving the best results obtainable. Using this program, we have packed 95% A-grade apples from tree-run without thinning.

In the last few years many of our friends and customers have followed it with most gratifying results.

Mr. George T. Powell of Ghent, N. Y., writes: "Never produced a crop of apples of so fine a quality." Mr. C. J. Tyson, Orchard Manager, Tyson Bros. Inc., Flora Dale, Pa.—"It certainly does reduce the cost to a minimum, and I am not at all sure the results do not at least closely equal anything we have used." Mr. E. S. Marlatt, Port Murray, N. J., writes: "It seems that everything you have brought out so far has proven a success. * * * My apple trees are the finest in this locality as well as the apples."

FIRST STANDARD SPRAY.

Dormant or Scale Spray.)

For Apples, Pears, Quinces, Cherries, Peaches, Plums and Small Fruits.

Spray any time in the fall after the leaves have fallen and the wood has hardened, or in the spring before the buds show green, providing it is not too cold, say 40° Fahr., using "Scalecide," 1 gallon to 15 gallons of water. Spray thoroughly from the topmost twig down to the base of the tree at the ground, using a fine, misty spray, completely saturating the tree until the material starts to drip.

Make the fall application for pear psylla and peach leaf curl. Make the spring application for aphids, pear thrips, leaf roller and tent caterpillars. Make either fall or spring application for scale, bud moth, case-bearer, cankers, both fungous and blight, and collar rot.

Be sure your spray-tank is clean before you start to spray.

SPECIAL SPRAY NO. 1.

Sometimes called the "Seab." "Cluster-bud" or "Pink" spray, and is almost becoming a Standard Spray.

For Apples, Pears and Quinces.

When the buds are still in cluster, just before the blossoms begin to show color, use "Sulfocide" 1 gal. to 200 gallons of water, without any poison.

Cal-Arsenate Powder, 3 lbs. to 200 gallons of spray, may be added if chewing insects are feared.

For Peaches, Plums, Apricots and Stone Fruits.

When the buds are ready to open and just show color, use "Sulfocide," 1 gal. to 200 gallons of water. Never use a poison of any kind with "Sulfocide" on stone fruits.

SECOND STANDARD SPRAY.

For Apples, Pears and Quinces.

For the control of Codling Moth (wormy fruit) and fungous troubles, but generally too late for seab.

This spray is most important and should never be omitted or delayed, and must be very thorough.

As soon as the bees leave the blossom, and not later than ten days after the petals fall, spray with 1 gal. "Sulfocide" to 200 gallons water and add 3 lbs. Cal-Arsenate Powder. Do not use Arsenate of Lead when using "Sulfocide." Direct the spray with good force into the open calyxes of the newly formed fruit.

For Peaches and Stone Fruits.

For the control of Brown Rot, Scab, etc.

As the shucks are falling from the newly formed fruit, use "Sulfocide" alone, 1 gal. to 200 gallons of water.

Repeat this spray every three or four weeks up to within a week of harvest.

Never use any poison with "Sulfocide" on stone fruits. A separate spraying with Arsenate of Lead alone may be used after the "Sulfocide" is dry.

SPECIAL SPRAYS NO. 2 and NO. 3.

Where leaf spot or black rot is prevalent, or a late batch of codling moth is feared, repeat **Second Standard Spray** fourteen days later, and for the second brood, six weeks after the petals fall.

Never use Lead Arsenate with "Sulfocide."

ORANGES AND CITRUS TREES.

"Scalecide" has been used for many years for the control of scale insects on citrus trees.

Use "Scalecide" 1 to 50 or 60 parts of water during the dormant season as you would Lime-Sulfur for scale. Repeat as often as necessary. For White Fly, Rust Mite, etc., 1 to 75 or 80 after the fruit has formed.

For Seab and Fungus, use "Sulfocide" 1 part to 200 parts of water as you would Bordeaux Mixture or dilute Lime-Sulfur.

EVERGREENS AND CONIFERS.

Spray with "Scalecide," 1-25, just before the new growth starts in the spring.

SPRAYING SMALL FRUITS.

Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries and Blackberries.

Never omit a dormant spray with "Scalecide," 1 gallon to 15 gallons of water, before the leaves come out—it will repay many times the cost and trouble. It cleans them of many insects and diseases, making the summer spray with "Sulfocide" more effective.

Spray just before blossoming with "Sulfocide," 1 part to 200 parts of water, and again when the fruit sets and as often as occasion demands.

Dust with 1 part Cal-Arsenate and 2 parts Lime for chewing insects.

SPRAYING VEGETABLES.

We spray everything in the garden subject to fungi once every two weeks according to weather conditions.

Beans, tomatoes, egg-plant, peppers, cucumbers, squash and melons should be sprayed every ten days or two weeks from the time they start through the ground with "Sulfocide," 1 gal. to 200 gals. of water. For chewing insects, add Cal-Arsenate to the "Sulfocide," $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to 50 gals., or dust the plants with a dust of 1 part Cal-Arsenate and 2 parts hydrated or slacked lime.

"Sulfocide" has been used for years by the vegetable growers of Florida with wonderful results. String beans and tomatoes are sometimes dipped in "Sulfocide" after picking to insure safe arrival at market.

Several years ago two men planted three acres of beans together. One wanted to spray and the other did not, so the patch was divided in two equal parts. The man who sprayed with "Sulfocide" sold his crop for over \$1.100; the man who did not spray picked only 36 hampers. (Address furnished on request.)

SPRAYING POTATOES.

We have not had occasion to use any other fungicide on our potatoes for ten years.

Potatoes require a little stronger mixture than other vegetables. Use a gallon "Sulfocide" to 150 gallons water, and add 2 to 3 lbs. Cal-Arsenate. This has proven effective in controlling blight, flea beetle and potato beetle. Start when they come through the ground and keep the new growth covered.

"Sulfocide" and Cal-Arsenate is one-half to one-third the cost of Bordeaux Lead and equally effective.

For Aphis on potatoes, "Sulfoleum" (a new spray), 1 part to 100, is very effective and cheap. It is also a fungicide.

SPRAYING FLOWERS.

For mildew and blight on roses, hollyhocks, carnations, chrysanthemums, peonies, etc., spray with 2 ozs. of "Sulfocide" to 3 gals. of water (1 part to 200 parts of water) every ten days or two weeks.

If 2 ozs. common laundry soap is softened by boiling and added to each 3 gals. "Sulfocide" spray, it will spread better and leave practically no marking on rose leaves.

If Aphis are present, add 1 teaspoonful Black Leaf 40 to each gallon of spray. "Sulfoleum," as recommended for potatoes and fruits, cannot be used on roses and some flowers.

PROPORTIONS FOR MEASURING SMALL QUANTITIES OF "SULFOCIDE."

One ordinary cup or tumbler—8 oz. or $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, or $\frac{1}{4}$ of a quart.

1 to 200

1 teaspoonful to $1\frac{1}{2}$ qts. water or 6 cupfuls.
1 oz. to 6 qts. water ($1\frac{1}{2}$ gals.)
1 cupful (8 oz.) to $12\frac{1}{2}$ gals. water.
1 pint to 25 gals. water.
1 quart to 50 gals. water.
2 quarts to 100 gals. water.

CAL-ARSENATE.

One heaping teaspoonful to 1 gal. of water makes approximately the proportion of 3 lbs. to 200 gallons of water.

There has never been too much good fruit, but there is always an abundance of poor, improperly sprayed fruit on the market on account of neglect in proper spraying.

Send for booklet, "Figuring the Cost of Spraying," which tells all about spraying. It is Free.

FRUIT

DEPARTMENT

STANDARD APPLE



Our supply of Apple trees for Spring, 1921, delivery is considerably less than usual, but the quality is up to our usual standard. Our Apple are all "Crown grafted or budded" on branched roots. Grown on new land and are free from insect and fungous diseases.

We have made our prices as low as possible and believe you will find our prices in line with other reputable Nurseries.

NOTE—We quote "AGE," "HEIGHT" and "CALIPER;" some Nurseries are only quoting by height. This should be considered when comparing prices.

PLANT standard apple trees from 30 to 40 feet apart each way, according to the nature of the soil.

At 30 feet apart it takes 48 trees per acre; 40 feet apart it takes 27 trees per acre.

Prices Unless Otherwise Specified.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Selected trees.....	\$1.25		
2-yr. 5-6 ft., 11-16 and up.....	1.00	\$9.00	\$80.00
2-yr. 4-5 ft., 5-8 to 11-16.....	.90	\$8.00	70.00

SUMMER OR EARLY VARIETIES

Carson—"New" Early red, said to ripen before Yellow Transparent, comes highly recommended from Indiana. You should try a few of these. **2-year, 11/16 and up, first class, each, \$1.50; 3 for \$4.00.**

Early Harvest—Medium to large, flat, pale yellow; good. Tree a fair grower and bearer. July.

Fameuse (Snow Apple)—Medium to large, a handsome deep crimson, white fleshed apple of high flavor and best quality; very productive. August and September. Tree is a strong, upright grower.

Oldenburg (Russian)—Medium to large; striped, mostly red. Best summer cooking apple; tree hardy, early and a good bearer. July and August. Tree upright grower.

Red June—Medium size, red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid; an abundant bearer. July. Tree an upright grower.

Yellow Transparent (Russian)—Skin clear white, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe; flesh white, tender, sprightly sub-acid; good early bearer. July. Tree an upright grower.

AUTUMN VARIETIES

King David.—A beautiful apple, resembles Jonathan in color. Tree strong, vigorous grower, healthy, bears young. September.

Malden Blush—Large, flat, pale yellow; beautiful blush; mild, sub-acid; valuable for market, cooking and drying. September.

Wealthy—Fruit medium, oblate, skin smooth, whitish yellow shaded with deep red in the sun, splashed and spotted in the shade. Flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid, very good. August to September. This variety is, in our estimation, destined to take the lead of all other fall apples; it is par excellence. Should be in every orchard.

EARLY WINTER VARIETIES

Grimes—Medium to large, roundish, oblate, slightly conical, large specimens oblong. Skin yellowish white, with a mild sub-acid, agreeable good to best flavor. Tree a good grower and early annual bearer. No orchard should omit this variety. September to December.

Jonathan—Medium size, unless thinned on tree, when it becomes a fair size; form roundish conical; skin thin and smooth, the ground clear, light yellow, nearly covered with lively red stripes and deepening into brilliant or dark red in the sun; flesh white, rarely a little pinkish; very tender and juicy; mild, sprightly vinous flavor. Tree slender and spreading. September to December.

Talman (Sweet)—Medium or rather large, roundish, oblate, slightly conical. Color clear white yellow with clear brownish line from stem to apex; flesh white, firm, rich, very sweet. Tree vigorous, hardy and productive. October.

WINTER VARIETIES

Arkansas (Mammoth Black Twig)—A seedling of Winesap which it resembles in every way except that the tree is a better and much more vigorous grower, more hardy, and the fruit is much larger. Color dark red; flesh firm; flavor mild. A good keeper. One of the best. October to May.

Arkansas Black—Large, very dark red, smooth, roundish flat, lightly dotted white; flesh yellow, sub-acid; long keeper. November to April.

Delicious Apples

Baldwin—A celebrated winter variety in the east. Large size, bright red; flesh yellow; juicy; very productive where it thrives. September to April.

Black Ben—Of the Ben Davis type, said to be better than Gano. Fruit large, deep red, long keeper, good shipper and sells well on the market. September to February.

Delicious—This variety should be in every orchard. Fruit large, almost covered with beautiful dark red, blending to yellow at the blossom end. Sweet, pleasant flavor, only enough acid to make it pleasing. Flesh crisp, juicy, fine grained, melting. Tree a strong, stiff grower, blooms late. September to February.

Gano—Tree very healthy, vigorous, hardy, having stood 32 degree below zero without injury. A rapid grower, large and spreading in orchard. Color bright red without stripes or blotches. Similar but superior to Ben Davis. Large and even in size. Prolific bearer and a good keeper. October to March.

Northwestern (Greening)—A Wisconsin seedling of great promise, having taken first prize at their State societies. Tree a good grower and hardy. Fruit yellow, smooth, rich, of good size, resembling Grimes. Golden in shape and color. Good quality. November to December.

Rome Beauty—Large, roundish flat; bright red, mild, sub-acid, very good. A good grower and early bearer. November to March.

Stayman—Tree is a vigorous grower, drooping in habit and adapts itself to soils and situations; fruit large size, bright red color and produced in large quantities. A profitable market variety. October to March.

Winesap—Medium, conical, dark red; very smooth. Acid to sub-acid, juicy and rich, very valuable for both family and market. Tree very hardy and an early and constant bearer. December to April.

Winter Banana—Large; good for dessert; bears young.

Willow Twig—Valuable in the middle states. Tree a moderate grower, productive. Fruit high quality; a late keeper. **2-yr., 11/16 and up, first class, each, \$1.10; per 10, \$10.00; per 100, \$90.00.**

Yellow Bellflower—Large to very large; oblong, pale yellow, sometimes blushed; acid to sub-acid, rich and good. Tree a fine spreading grower and hardy. October to January.

York Imperial—Medium to large, oblate; color white, shaded with crimson; flesh firm, crisp, juicy and sub-acid; a good bearer and keeper; one of the best winter apples. November to April.

CRAB APPLES

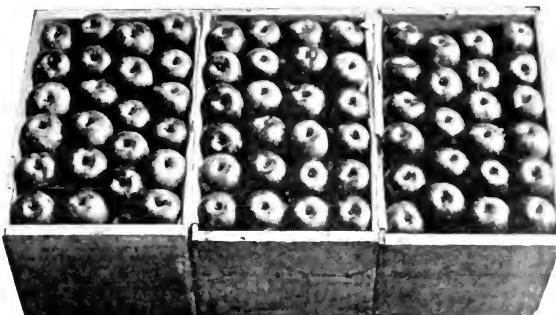
Same price as Apple.

Florence—Originated in Minnesota. Fruit medium in size; color carmine when well colored; flesh yellowish, fine, acid. Excellent for cooking and for jelly. Valuable for early market. Tree hardy and spreading; bears when young and inclined to overbear.

Transcendent—Medium size; flavor pleasant and agreeable; extremely hardy.

Whitney Crab—Large; flesh firm; juicy and of pleasant flavor. Good bearer.

Hyslop—Large size, beautiful dark crimson. Hangs in clusters. September.



Stayman—One of the best

PEACH

The Peach is probably the finest of our fruits; everybody delights in the flavor of a fine, juicy Peach. In this section, select high, dry lands, northern or western exposure preferred.

In order to preserve the continued healthy growth of the trees and the fine quality of the fruit, the trees should have careful and severe pruning at least every two years, so as to preserve a round, vigorous head, with plenty of young wood. The land should not be seeded to grass, but kept in constant cultivation. Fertilize with occasional crops of Cow Peas, Rye or other legume, plowing the crop in while in green state. Wood ashes are a fine fertilizer where it can be obtained. To keep out the borers wash the trunks annually with "Sulfocide," after first removing the earth from around the trunk, during the month of May; let the Sulfocide dry in for several days and then bank up the earth for about six inches above the level of the land; this should be removed during August. For Scale Insects, use "Scalecide" in the fall after leaves have fallen or Lime-Sulphur in the spring.

We have this year arranged our Peach list as nearly as possible according to time of ripening. We think this will make it easier for our customers to make up their order, beginning with the earliest and on through the list to the latest.

Plant Peach 20 feet apart, 109 trees to the acre.

Prices.	Each	10	100
Extra selected trees, 11/16 and up.....	\$1.00		
5 to 6 ft. 5/8 to 11/16 .....	.90	\$8.00	\$70.00
4 1/2 to 5 1/2 ft., 9/16 to 5/8 .....	.80	7.00	60.00
3 1/2 to 4 1/2 ft., 7/16 to 9/16 .....	.70	6.00	50.00

Thousand prices upon application.

VARIETIES.

Wheeler—This variety has again shown its superior qualities in our orchard this year. Picked our last Wheeler July 12th and picked our first Greensboro same day. Fruit larger than Greensboro, round, flesh white, juicy; tough skin nearly covered with deep red. A good shipper. July 1st to 5th.

Mayflower—Originated in North Carolina; very early; color perfectly red; a valuable market sort. Perfectly hardy in bud and a heavy cropper. July 5th to 10th.

Sneed—Fruit medium size, creamy white, with light blush cheek. Seedling of Chinese Cling. Ripens early July.

Hiley—Large, white with red cheek on sunny side. A fine shipper; hardy in bud; a profitable sort. July 8th to 12th.

Greensboro—The largest and most beautifully colored of the extra early peaches. A freestone; flesh white, juicy and excellent. July 10th to 15th.

Carman—Large, resembles Elberta in shape; color creamy white, with deep blush; skin very tough; flesh tender, fine flavor and quite juicy. One of the hardest in bud. In shipping qualities and freedom from rot it is unsurpassed. Profitable market variety. July 10th to 15th.

Belle—Very large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm and excellent flavor; the fruit is uniformly large and showy; a very prolific bearer. July 15th to 20th.

Mountain Rose—Large, white, washed with carmine; flesh tinted pink, juicy, vinous, sub-acid and good flavor. July 15th to 20th.

Mamie Ross (Cling)—Very large, oblong; color similar to Chinese Cling, but has more of a red cheek. With us one of the best early clingstones. July 20th to 25th.

Rochester—A new yellow freestone variety. The fruit is large, yellow, sweet, juicy and of delicious flavor; keeping and shipping well; skin prettily blushed. Tree strong grower and hardy; prolific bearer. Ripens about July 25th.

Crawford Early—The best early yellow freestone, one of our oldest varieties. Ripens about August 1st.

Champion—Originated at Nokomis, Ill. Flavor delicious sweet, rich, juicy, surpassing all other early varieties. Skin creamy white with red cheek. Early, productive and large. Perfect freestone. August 10th to 15th.

Niagara—Very large yellow peach. Said to be one of the best commercial varieties, surpasses both Elberta and Crawford in size, color, quality and vigor. Ripens about August 10th.

Goldfinch (Ev. Elberta)—Color beautiful yellow, red on the sunny side; flesh juicy and sweet. August 10th to 15th.

Ede—Large to very large; a rich orange yellow; flesh yellow, small stone; melting, rich, highly flavored. Freestone. August 15th to 20th.

Elberta—Supposed to be a seedling of Chinese Cling, but is entirely free. Very large, yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and of high quality; exceedingly prolific; sure bearer and hardy. August 15th to 20th.

Elberta Cling—A seedling of Elberta, only that it is a clingstone. August 15th to 20th.

J. H. Hale—“Everybody has heard of this variety; ripens about the same time as Elberta; said to be larger and better flavored; highly colored.” We have only a limited number to offer this year. August 15th to 20th.

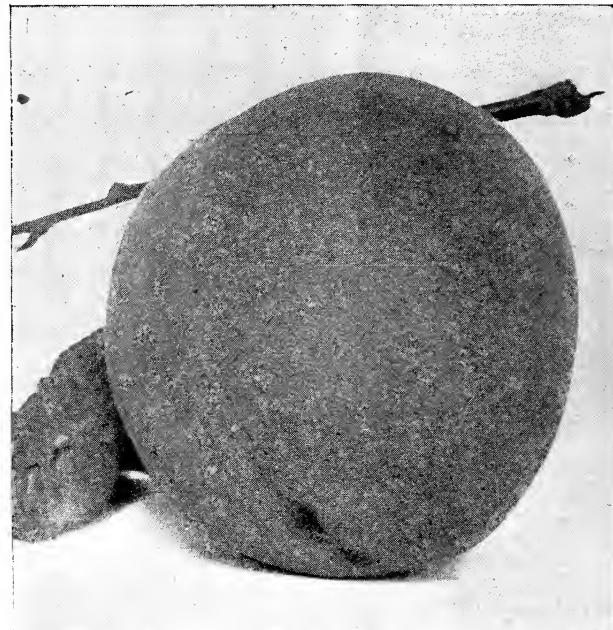
Mixon Free—Fruit large, skin pale yellow, marbled with red, with deep red cheek. Flesh white, but quite red at the stone; tender, with an excellent rich, sugary and vinous flavor. August 20th to 25th.

Mixon Cling—Fruit large, skin yellowish white, with red cheek; flesh pale white, melting, juicy and rich. Ripens end of August.

Kalamazoo—Large, yellow, fine quality. Very productive. Ripens latter part of August.

Stearns—A perfect yellow freestone, brilliant red skin. An excellent shipper. Tree strong, upright grower, extremely hardy. Introducer says it is the best market peach grown. Ripens August 20th to 25th.

Prolific—Large, attractive, firm, flesh yellow, fine flavor, hardy, productive. Ripens latter part of August.



Wheeler Peach

Wilma—A splendid new variety. In growth it is strong and stocky, with large, dark green foliage. A seedling of Elberta, fruit is as large but not quite so elongated; color better than Elberta; ripens about 10 days later. This variety is being largely planted up in the Lake regions and is believed by many to be the coming leading commercial variety. End of August.

Crawford Late—Ripens from 14 to 20 days later than the Crawford Early and is larger in size; color about the same, only a little darker red and yellow. One of the best and finest yellow freestones; moderately productive. August 25th to 30th.

Lemon Cling—Large, pale yellow, dark red cheek. Ripens latter part of August.

Lemon Free—Lemon shape and color, large, productive excellent quality; fine for canning. Ripens latter part of August.

Fitzgerald—Fruit large, brilliant color, bright yellow, suffused with red; flesh deep yellow, good quality. Early September.

Stump—Very large, roundish; skin white, with bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy. One of the best late freestones. September 1st to 5th.

Blood Cling—An old time favorite with many for picking, medium size, blood-red, heavy bearer. September 1st.

Dulce—Free, large size, rich orange color with dark red cheek; flesh of fine quality, firm, buttery; a splendid shipper. Small seed. September 5th to 10th.

Beers—A large yellow flesh peach, an improvement on Smock Free, which it resembles. Ripens a few days later and is a better bearer. Ripens early part of September.

Stevens—Resembles a large high colored Mixon Free. Hardy, productive. Ripens early September.

Marshall—Large, yellow, very productive. Ripens middle of September.

Ringold—On order of Heath Cling, somewhat earlier. A good late clingstone. September 10th to 15th.

Salway—Large, creamy yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy, rich sweet. September 15th to 20th.

Wonderful—Late yellow freestone on order of Smock Late, but larger. September 15th to 20th.

Heath Cling—One of the finest canning peaches; good size; lemon shape; tree a good grower and excellent bearer. September 15th to 20th.

October Beauty—A late yellow cling. When ripe a dark purple. Originated on the grounds of Judge Hugo Muench of St. Louis. We recommend it as the best late yellow cling. October 5th to 10th.

PEAR

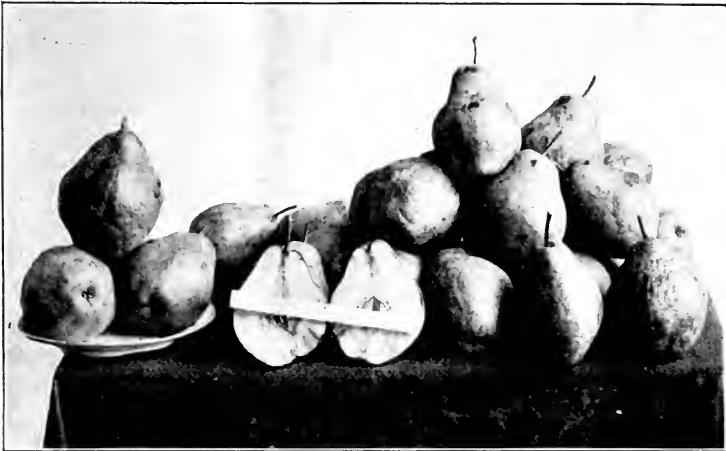
The cultivation of this noble fruit is extending as its value is appreciated. The Pear, like most things highly desirable and valuable, cannot be had without attention, labor and skill. One of the most important points in the management of the pear is to gather them in the proper time. Summer pears should be gathered at least ten days before they are ripe; and August pears at least a fortnight. Winter varieties if they hang so long, may be left until there is danger of frost; gather when on, gently lifting the fruit, the stem will readily separate from the limbs.

Place in a dark room until fully matured. The Pear succeeds on most soils, but probably does better on rather sandy loam.

Dwarf pears must always be planted deep enough to cover the junction of pear and quince three or four inches, and about one-half of the previous summer's growth cut off each spring. The side branches should not be removed higher than one foot from the ground in Dwarfs, while Standard Pears may be trimmed to the height desired.

(The letters "D" and "S" appended to the descriptions of varieties indicate favorable growth, either as Dwarfs or Standards, or both.)

Plant Standard varieties 20 to 25 feet apart; Dwarfs 10 to 12 feet apart.



Kleffer Pears

Prices.	Each	10	100
Standard, 2-yr., 5 to 6 ft., 11/16 and up..	\$1.50	\$14.00	\$130.00
Standard, 2-yr., 4 to 5 ft., 5/8 to 11/16..	1.40	13.00	120.00
Standard, 1-yr., 4 to 5 ft. (Kieffer, Garber and Bartlett only).....	1.20	11.00	100.00
Dwarf, 2-yr., 4 to 5 ft. (Angouleme only)...	1.30	12.00	.....

Early Varieties

Koonee (S)—Very early; tree vigorous, upright grower; free from blight; magnificent foliage. Fruit medium to large; skin yellow.

Tyson (S)—Rather above medium in size, melting and juicy, sweet and fine flavored; one of the finest summer varieties. Tree vigorous and upright in growth.

Wilder—Small to medium, yellow, shaded carmine; fine grained, tender, sub-acid. Vigorous grower, early and annual bearer, productive, good quality. Early August.

Autumn Varieties

Bartlett (S-D)—One of the most popular pears; large, buttery and melting, with rich flavor. Tree a vigorous and erect grower; bears young and abundantly.

Clargeau (S)—Very large, yellow and red. Flesh yellowish. Keeps solid a long time after gathering. Free grower and abundant bearer.

Angouleme (D)—The largest of our good pears: succeeds on pear, but attains its highest perfection on quince, and is a

beautiful and vigorous tree. Most profitable for market.

Garber (S)—One of the Japan Hybrids; the best and handsomest of its class. Earlier than Kieffer, larger and much better quality; free from blight; very hardy. Immensely productive, bears young; excellent for canning or preserving.

Howell (S-D)—One of the finest American pears. Large, handsome, sweet and melting; tree very vigorous, hardy and productive.

Kleffer (S)—This is a seedling raised from the Chinese Sand Pear crossed with the Bartlett. Skin rather rough. Color yellow, with red cheek in the sun. Flesh white, juicy, buttery and rich. Tree a very strong, upright grower. Very profitable for market.

Seckel (S)—The standard of excellence in pears. Small but of highest flavor. Tree a strong, slow-erect grower; very hardy and bears abundantly.

Sheldon (S)—Fruit medium; color greenish yellow, mostly covered with russet and a little brownish crimson in the sun. Juicy, rich, aromatic and sweet.

Rossney—Ripens about two weeks after Bartlett, averaging larger; creamy skin with crimson blush; flesh melting, juicy, sweet and tender, of superior flavor. Vigorous grower and productive.

Winter Varieties

Lawrence (S)—Size medium to large; obovate; color a golden yellow; flesh melting, with a rich, aromatic flavor. Tree a moderate grower and an abundant bearer.



Bartlett Pears

Cherry

The Cherry is one of the finest and most delicate dessert fruits. The acid varieties are also highly esteemed for preserving and cooking purposes. Although a very perishable fruit, the period of its use may be prolonged to six weeks by a proper selection of varieties. The trees thrive well in any soil which is sufficiently well drained, but will not succeed a long time where the sub-soil is wet.

Our Cherry trees are all budded on Mahaleb stock, which makes a healthy tree, and does not sprout from the roots, which is a nuisance when common Morello stocks are used.

Plant 18 feet each way; 135 trees to the acre.

CHERRY TREES ARE VERY SCARCE. PLACE YOUR ORDERS EARLY.

Prices.	Each	10	100
2-yr., 5 to 6 ft., 11/16 and up.....	\$1.75	\$16.50	\$150.00
2-yr., 4 to 5 ft., 5/8 to 11/16.....	1.50	14.00	130.00

Duke Varieties

May Duke—Medium, dark red, melting, rich, juicy, excellent. A reliable early cherry, nearly sweet.

Late Duke—Fruit similar to May Duke, but later and not so sweet.

Sour Varieties

Dyehouse—A very early and sure bearer. Ripens a week before the Early Richmond.

Richmond—Medium size, light red; melting, juicy, slightly acid flavor. Tree healthy and productive. One of the most popular early cherries.

Montmorency—Large red cherry, ripening ten to fourteen days after Early Richmond. Tree a slow but stiff grower, very profitable bearer; valuable late sour cherry.

(Continued on next page.)

Cherry

Continued



Sour Varieties

Continued



Montmorency Cherries

Morello—Good size, very dark red when fully ripe, rich, acid, juicy, excellent for canning. Later than Montmorency.

Ostheimer (Weichsel)—Large, heart-shaped, almost black when ripe; full of purple juice; exceedingly rich, less acid than the English Morello; good dessert and unsurpassed for kitchen uses. Very hardy both in tree and fruit bud; blooms late, and even young trees bend under their weight of fruit with unfailing regularity.

Wragg—Very hardy, vigorous and productive; medium dark purple; fine quality.

Sweet Varieties

Bing—Very large, dark brown—almost black; flesh firm, sweet, rich and delicious. A noted western sort. Late.

Eagle—Large, tender, juicy, rich, reddish black. July.

Elton—Large, pale yellow, fine flavored. June.

Lambert—One of the largest cherries; heart-shaped, dark purplish red, turning to almost jet black when fully ripe. Flesh firm, solid, rich and juicy, with sprightly flavor. Tree a strong grower, hardy, heavy bearer. Late.

Napoleon (Sweet)—Of fine appearance and the largest size; yellow and amber, with bright red blush; flesh firm, juicy, delicious. July.

Rockport—Large, pale amber, light red in sun, sweet, good. June.

Spanish (Sweet)—Large, pale yellow, firm, juicy and excellent. One of the best light colored cherries. Tree productive and a fine grower.

Schmidt—Immense size, deep black, flesh dark, tender, very juicy, fine flavor; productive. July.

Tartarian (Black)—Very large, black, juicy, rich. End of June.

Wood—Large, light red, juicy, rich, delicious. June.

PLUM

The Plum tree will accommodate itself to most situations not absolutely wet, but produces its best fruit and most certain crops on heavy, clayey soil.

The great enemy of this, as well as other smooth-skinned fruits, is the curculio, and as a knowledge of a practical remedy for this pest is essential to the raising of good crops, a description of the only method for its destruction yet known is here given.

Shortly after the blossoms fall, and as soon as the presence of the insect is ascertained by his crescent-shaped mark upon the young fruit, procure a sheet large enough to spread over the entire surface of the ground covered by the branches of the trees; slit in the middle part way through to allow it to pass on each side of the trunk; then jar the tree thoroughly either with a heavy mallet upon the stump of a limb, or by shaking suddenly all the larger branches. The insects, which closely resemble pea bugs, or dried buds, will fall upon the sheet and remain dormant for some minutes; gather them up with the thumb and finger and destroy them. This operation repeated every morning for two or three weeks will save the crop. All stung fruit must be carefully destroyed to prevent increase of the insects, and thus render the work of the season comparatively easy. This remedy is sure and far more feasible than is sometimes supposed.

Plant 18 feet apart; 135 trees to the acre.

Prices—Plum on Plum Roots, European Varieties. Very Scarce.

Each 10 100

2-year, 5 to 6 ft., 11 '16 and up..... \$1.75 \$16.50 \$150.00

Archduke—Large, black, prolific, valuable addition to late varieties for home use or market. September.

Bavay (Green Gage) (Reine Claude)—Very large, greenish color, fine flavor. September.

Damson (Common Blue)—A valuable market sort. It bears enormous crops. Thousands of bushels are annually sold on our markets. It is the best plum for preserving. August and September.

Diamond—Large, magnificent plum, one of the most attractive. Enormous size, dark purple with beautiful bloom. Tree vigorous, productive and hardy. September.

German Prune—Large, dark purple, sweet, good. One of the most popular and desirable for canning. September.

Geui—Large bluish purple, flesh yellowish green, rather coarse; sweet, pleasant. One of the best market varieties. September.

Grand Duke—Dark red, fruit very large, of fine quality, free from rot; very productive. Tree moderate grower. Late September.

Italian Prune—Good size, purple, juicy, delicious, fine for drying. September.

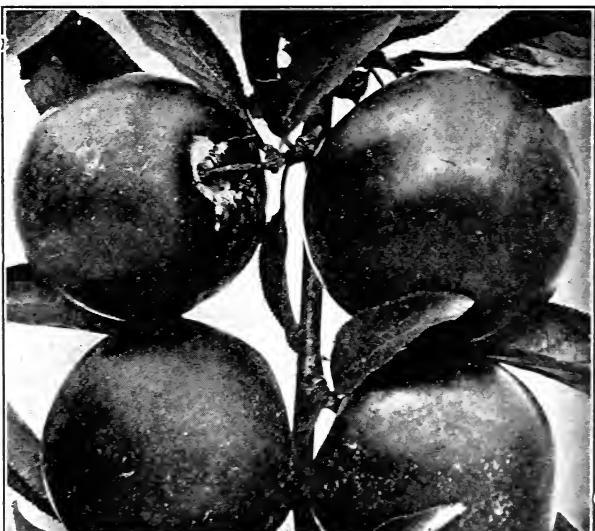
Lombard—Medium, violet red, juicy, good, hardy and productive; the leading market variety. August.

Moore's Arctic—Small, purplish-black, juicy, sweet, immense bearer; one of the hardiest in bud and bloom. September.

Pride (Shipper's)—Large, dark purple, very showy; often measuring 2 inches in diameter; fine, juicy and sweet. September.

Peters' Gage—Large, oval, bright yellow; rich, juicy, fine quality. September.

Read Introductory on Page 1



Lombard Plums

(Continued on next page.)



Burbank Plums

PLUMS—Continued

Japan or Oriental Varieties

1-year old on Peach Roots.	Each	10	100
5 to 6 ft., 5/8 to 11/16	\$1.25	\$11.00	\$100.00
4 to 5 ft., 1/2 to 5/8 in.....	1.10	10.00	.....

This class of plums and their hybrids are strong-growing trees with light green foliage and attractive bloom, productive and usually commence bearing the third to fourth year after planting. They bloom very early, should be planted on north or west slopes and in sections not subject to late spring frosts.

Black Beauty—A cross between a Japan Plum and Damson, color almost black. Said to be one of the most productive and profitable varieties. Ripens in August.

Botan—Beautiful lemon-yellow ground, nearly overspread with bright cherry. Large to very large; oblong, tapering to a point like the Wild Goose; flesh orange yellow, melting, rich and aromatic. August.

Burbank—Large, nearly globular; clear cherry red, with a thin lilac bloom; flesh a deep yellow, very sweet and agreeable flavor. Hardy; one of the best for both garden and market planting. August.

Wickson—A sturdy, upright grower, productive almost to a fault; fruit remarkably handsome, deep maroon; stone small; flesh fine texture, firm, sugary and delicious. Excellent keeper and fine shipper.

Chickasaw Varieties

We regret that it will be impossible to supply our customers with WILD GOOSE, NEWMAN OR POTAWATTAMIE Plum trees for spring, 1921, delivery, as we are entirely sold out of them. We expect to have a good stock for fall, 1921, delivery and will be pleased to quote same after July first.

Quince

The Quince is hardy and prolific, bearing its crops with great regularity. The fruit always commands a good market, and with most families is considered indispensable for canning and jelly.

The trees or bushes should have a good, rich soil, clean cultivation and an annual dressing of well rotted manure. Thinning out the twigs so as to keep the head open to the sun and air, and removing dead or decaying branches, is all the pruning that is required. Plant 10 feet apart each way; 435 trees to the acre.

	Each	Per 10
First class, 4 to 5 ft. high.....	\$1.50	\$14.00

Champion—Originated in Connecticut. The tree is a prolific and constant bearer; fruit averaging larger than the Orange but not so high colored; more oval in shape. Quality equally as fine, and a good keeper.

Orange—Fruit large, bright yellow color; a good bearer. The standard variety in quince.

Apricot

There is no fruit more delicious or beautiful than the Apricot, and its ripening between cherries and peaches renders it especially valuable. Its chief enemy is the curculio, which can be kept in check by the method suggested for plums. Plant the same as plums.

1-year, 4 to 5 ft., on Peach roots. \$1.25 \$11.00

Early Golden—Small size; color pale orange yellow; juicy and sweet; exquisite flavor.

Royal—Large, yellow, juicy, rich and delicious; a very fine variety.

Mulberries - Morus

American—Equal to Downing in fruit, but much harder. Vigorous grower, very productive; the best variety for fruit; ripe from middle June to middle September.

6 to 8 ft., each.....	\$1.25
5 to 6 ft., each.....	1.00
4 to 5 ft., each.....	.75

Russian—Very hardy, vigorous grower; valuable for feeding silk worms, also relished by birds.

	Each	Per 10
6 to 8 ft.....	.75	\$6.50
5 to 6 ft.....	.60	5.00

Downing—Very large, black, handsome, sweet, rich and excellent.

6 to 8 ft., each.....	\$1.25
5 to 6 ft., each.....	1.00
4 to 5 ft., each.....	.75

Persimmon - (American)

The Persimmon makes a very handsome ornamental tree, and is hardy in this section. The fruit, although pungent when green, becomes sweet and palatable if allowed to remain on the tree exposed to the early frosts.

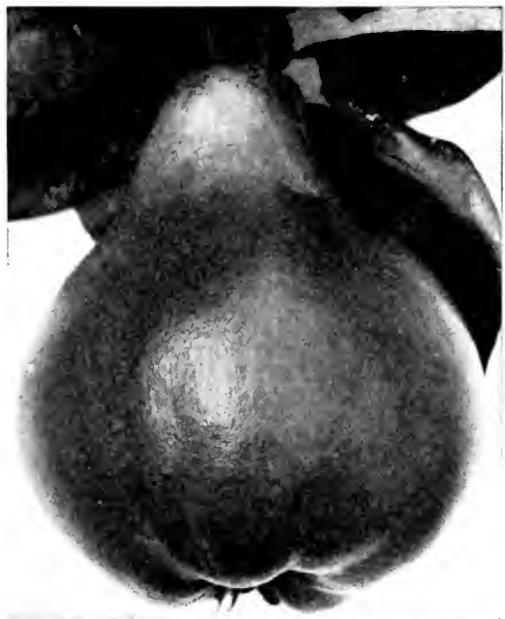
5 to 6 ft., each.....	\$1.25
4 to 5 ft., each.....	\$1.00

Nut Trees

The growing demand for nuts and the immense quantities imported annually is giving quite an impetus to the planting of nut-bearing trees in America. Many farms contain land that would be far better planted to nut trees than in anything else, and would pay better than farm crops, besides annually growing more valuable as timber. In planting ordinary nut trees we would advise planting the smaller size stock—say one or two year seedlings—for best results.

Chestnut (Japan or Giant)—A dwarf grower. Very distinct from other kinds, the leaf being long and narrow, of a dark green color. A fine ornamental tree in any situation. Commences bearing very young; two-year trees in nursery row frequently produce nuts. Nuts are of good size. The productiveness, early bearing and enormous size render these of great value.

3 to 4 ft., each.....	\$1.75
2 to 3 ft.....	1.50



Champion Quince

NUT TREES—Continued

Chestnut (American Sweet)—A valuable native tree, both useful and ornamental; timber very durable and possesses a fine grain for oil finish. Nuts sweet and of delicate flavor, and a valuable article of commerce. No farm should be without a grove of these where the soil is adapted to their growth.

5 to 6 ft., each		\$1.00
4 to 5 ft., each		.90

Filberts (European Varieties)—The Filbert succeeds well in all soils where the common Hazel grows; fine for planting along timber belts, ravines, and can also be used in shrubbery groups in parks and large grounds.

3 to 4 ft.	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.	\$.80	\$7.00
	.65	5.50

Walnut (American Black)—The large, oily nuts are borne in heavy crops. They are much relished and always bring a fair price in market. The tree grows quite fast; its wood is exceedingly valuable.

Every farmer should plant some Walnut trees in waste places on the farm, along creeks, outside of pasture fences, they grow into value from year to year, besides furnishing valuable nuts for winter use.

4 to 5 ft.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	\$.75	\$7.00	
2 to 3 ft.	.65	6.00	\$50.00
18 to 24 inches	.50	4.00	30.00
12 to 18 inches	.20	1.50	10.00
	.12	1.00	7.00

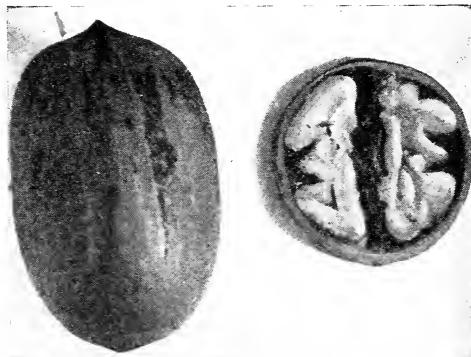
Walnut (Japan Sieboldi)—From the mountains of Northern Japan. Leaves of immense size; a charming shade of green. Nuts resemble pecans and are produced in abundance, grow in clusters of ten to fifteen. Shell a little thicker than the English Walnut, but not so thick as the Black Walnut. Meat is sweet, flavored somewhat like a butternut, but less oily. Tree vigorous; handsome form; bears young, and very productive. Perfectly hardy in this section. Valuable as a nut and ornamental tree. Should be planted in all sections. Trees on our grounds are bearing good crops of nuts annually.

5 to 6 ft.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 ft.	\$1.50	\$14.00	
3 to 4 ft.	1.25	11.00	
2 to 3 ft.	1.00	9.00	
18 to 24 inches	.90	8.00	
	.60	5.00	

English Walnuts

Pomeroy—An acclimated, rugged variety, perfectly safe to plant throughout the North, wherever the peach tree is grown. Originated near Rochester, N. Y.: the hardiest of all. A fine lofty-growing tree with handsome, spreading head; produces large crops of thin-shelled, delicious nuts which are always in demand at good prices. An exceedingly handsome tree for the lawn. We have arranged with the disseminator to supply us with a limited number of trees for our customers.

2 to 3 ft., each		\$1.75
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Budded Pecans

Pecans—Hardy Northern grown, budded varieties. Varieties, Appomattox, Indiana, Mantura and Stuart. Orders for these varieties should be placed early so that we can place our order with the grower; we can only book orders as long as stock lasts.

2 to 3 ft., each		\$2.50
3 to 4 ft., each		3.00

Pecan Seedlings—This species of the Hickory may well rank first among our native nuts in value and cultural importance.

4 to 5 ft., 3-yr. seedlings	Each	Per 10
3 to 4 ft., 3-yr. seedlings	\$1.50	\$14.00
2 to 3 ft., 2-yr. seedlings	1.25	11.00



Eldorado Blackberries

Blackberries

Many kinds of blackberries will succeed, not only on good fruit land, but even on the most sandy, porous soil. They require the same treatment as recommended for raspberries, but in field culture should be planted in rows seven feet apart and three feet distant in the rows; in garden culture, plant rows five feet apart, and three feet distant in the rows. The pruning should be governed by the growth of cane and should be severe. Pinch back the canes in summer when three feet high, causing them to throw out laterals.

When planting 7 by 3 feet it takes 2,078 plants for an acre.

When planting 5 by 3 feet apart it takes 2,904 plants for an acre.

Our Blackberry plants are all grown from root cuttings; they are free from disease.

If wanted by parcel post, add 10c to the 10 price, 15c to the 25 price, 50c to the 100 price, to cover postage and extra packing. 1,000 lots should be sent by express.

Blowers—Originated in Chautauqua County, New York. Claimed to be the hardiest, most productive and the finest quality of all the blackberries. Large size, jet black, good shipper. We believe this variety has special merit.

No. 1 plants, per 10, \$1.25; per 25, \$2.50; per 100, \$8.00; per 1,000, \$70.00.

Early Harvest—This is one of the earliest blackberries in cultivation; a compact, dwarf grower; fruit medium size and fine quality; an enormous bearer.

No. 1 plants, per 10, \$1.00; per 25, \$2.25; per 100, \$7.00; per 1,000, \$60.00.

Eldorado—Very vigorous and hardy, enduring the winters of the far Northwest without injury, and their yield is enormous. The berries are large, jet black, borne in clusters, and ripen well together; they are very sweet, melting and pleasing to the taste; have no hard core.

No. 1 plants, per 10, \$1.25; per 25, \$2.50; per 100, \$8.00; per 1,000, \$70.00.

Dewberries

Lucretia—One of the low-growing, trailing blackberries; in size and quality it equals any of the tall-growing sorts. Perfectly hardy, healthy and remarkably productive, with large, showy flowers. The fruit, which ripens early, is often one and one-half inches long by one inch in diameter; soft, sweet and luscious throughout, with no hard core; ripe before late raspberries are gone. Should be mulched to keep berries from the ground.

If wanted by parcel post add 10c to the 10 price, 15c to the 25 price, 50c to the 100 price.

No. 1 plants, per 10, \$1.50; per 25, \$3.00; per 100, \$10.00.

We are Western Distributing Agents for the B. G. Pratt Co., New York, manufacturers of SCALECIDE, the best remedy for Scale Insects, Apple Canker, Collar Rot and Blight Canker. Send for free literature.



Cumberland Raspberries

Raspberries

Will do well on any soil that will produce a good corn crop. Land should be thoroughly prepared and well enriched; ground bone is one of the best fertilizers. Keep well cultivated and free from weeds and suckers. As soon as they have done bearing, cut out the old wood to give vigor to the young canes. Spring is the best season to plant. Plant in rows six feet apart, three feet apart in rows. 2,420 plants to the acre.

Write us for prices on larger quantities.

If wanted by parcel post add 10c to the 10 price, 15c to the 25 price, 50c to the 100 price to cover cost of postage and extra packing. 1,000 lots should be sent by Express.

Purple Sorts

Columbian—An improvement on Shaffer's, which it resembles, but the berry is much firmer, adheres to the bush much longer and retains its shape better, both on the market and for canning. Bush a stronger grower, attaining a very large size. One of the hardiest and wonderfully prolific. Unexcelled for productiveness, and stands at the head for canning, making jam, etc.

No. 1 plants, per 10, \$1.25; per 25, \$2.50; per 100, \$8.00.

Red Sorts

Cuthbert—A remarkably strong, hardy variety; berries very large, rich crimson, very handsome, sweet, rich and luscious; highly flavored.

No. 1 plants, per 10, \$1.00; per 25, \$1.75; per 100, \$5.00; per 1,000, \$40.00.

June—In a comparative test of seventy varieties at the New York Experiment Station this new variety, a product of Marlboro and Loudon, was the earliest and only kind to fruit in June, from where it derives its name. The experts who have closely followed its probation are jubilant over it; they claim the fruit is superior to the old timers and earlier; growth vigorous, hardy and adapted to all kinds of soil. Bears heavily and holds its size over a long period; ships well. It shows the bright red color of Loudon; is larger and rounder than Cuthbert; quality equal to any.

No. 1 plants, per 10, \$1.60; per 25, \$3.50; per 100, \$12.00.

King—Said by many to be the best early red raspberry. Plant a strong grower, hardy and productive. Berry firm; good shipper; large size; color bright scarlet.

No. 1 plants, per 10, \$1.00; per 25, \$1.75 per 100, \$5.00; per 1,000, \$40.00.

St. Regis—This variety has proven its worth again during the season of 1917, producing fine crops of fruit. Begins to ripen with the earliest and continues to bear on young wood until October. Berries bright crimson, large size, rich sugary raspberry flavor. Flesh firm and meaty, a good shipper. Wonderfully productive, the first or main crop equaling any red variety known. Canes stocky, of strong growth, with abundant dark green leathery foliage. Try it.

No. 1 plants, per 10, \$1.25; per 25, \$2.25; per 100, \$7.00; per 1,000, \$60.00.

Black Sorts

Cumberland—The largest of all black caps. A healthy, vigorous grower, throwing up stout, stocky well branched canes that produce immense crops of magnificent berries. Fruit very

large, firm, quality about the same as Gregg; keeps and ships well as any of the blacks. The most profitable market variety.

No. 1 plants, per 10, \$1.00; per 25, \$2.00; per 100, \$6.00; per 1,000, \$50.00.

Plum Farmer—A few days later than Kansas; matures its crop in a very short period, making it one of the most profitable early market sorts. Berries are thick-skinned, firm, with a bloom similar to Gregg. Berry large.

No. 1 plants, per 10, \$1.00; per 25, \$2.00; per 100, \$6.00; per 1,000, \$50.00.

Gooseberries

Can not be shipped to states west of Iowa, Missouri and Arkansas, or to Minnesota, account embargo.

This fruit requires the same cultivation as the currant. The surest method to prevent mildew is to plant thickly in the rows and mulch deeply six or more inches with straw, tan bark, coal ashes, etc. Plantations thus treated have borne large crops for twenty years. The mulch retains moisture in the driest weather; the few weeds that push up are easily pulled, and the fruit is large and more evenly ripened. In mulching be sure that the ground is underdrained, or it is worse than useless. Good cultivating is better than half mulching. Put it on thick. In a dry season the extra amount of fruit will double pay for the material used, not to speak of the saving of labor and cleanliness of the fruit. The price is remunerative, and the demand is yearly increasing. The American varieties are not subject to mildew. To prevent mildew, spray the bushes as soon as the leaves appear in the spring, and several times during the summer, with potassium sulphide (liver of sulphur), one ounce to four gallons of water.

Plant in rows five feet apart, and the plants three feet apart in the rows—2,904 plants to the acre. Write for prices on larger quantities than quoted.

If wanted by parcel post add 3c per plant to the price quoted to cover postage and extra packing.

Downing—Size medium to large, oval, greenish white, plants vigorous, upright, very productive; never mildew. 2-year No. 1, each, 45c; per 10, \$4.00; per 100, \$36.00.

Houghton—A vigorous grower; very productive; not subject to mildew. Flesh tender and very good. Red when ripe. 2-yr. No. 1, each, 45c; per 10, \$4.00; per 100, \$36.00.

Poorman—A new American red variety. Berries large and oval; vigorous, healthy grower. Very productive. Quality fine. Try a few of these.

2-yr. No. 1, each, 75c; per 10, \$6.50.

Currants

Can not be shipped to states west of Iowa, Missouri and Arkansas, or to Minnesota, account embargo.

Currants should be planted in good, very fertile soil, with liberal manuring, and the tops should be cut back nearly to the crown, allowing only three or four canes to grow the first year. Prune more or less every year to get rid of old wood and keep the bushes open. Currant worms can be destroyed by white hellebore, one ounce to three gallons of water, and applied with a sprinkling can. Be sure to use the remedy as soon as, or before, the worms appear. Plant the same as Gooseberries.

Write for prices on larger quantities than quoted.

If wanted by parcel post add 3c per plant to the price quoted to cover postage and extra packing.

Boskoop—A new black variety claimed to excel all the older sorts in vigor of growth, productiveness and size. 2-yr., No. 1, each, 45c; per 10, \$4.00; per 100, \$36.00.

Fay—The best currant yet introduced; berries are large, uniform in size, with long stems, good flavor, and is very productive and easy to pick.

2-yr., No. 1, each, 45c; per 10, \$4.00; per 100, \$36.00.

London—Largely planted in Michigan and regarded there as one of the best market varieties. Plant is extremely vigorous, with perfect foliage, which it retains through the season; an enormous cropper; ripens with Victoria; is large in bunch and berry.

2-yr., No. 1, each, 45c; per 10, \$4.00; per 100, \$36.00.

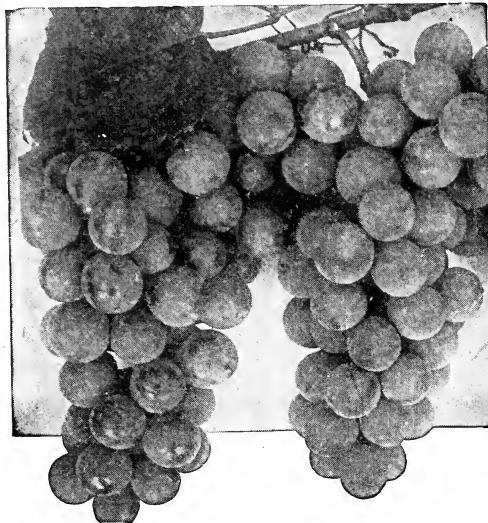
Perfection—The color is a beautiful bright red. Size as large or larger than Fay, the clusters averaging longer. The Perfection has a long stem from the point of attachment to the bush to the first berry, making it easy to pick without crushing any of the berries. It is a great bearer, and on account of its great productiveness the plants should be kept well cultivated and fertilized, as should all heavy bearers. The Perfection ripens about the same time as the Fay. Quality rich, mild, sub-acid; plenty of pulp, with few seeds. Received the "Barry Medal" in July, 1901, the highest award given to any new fruit at the Pan-American Exposition. The Gold Medal was awarded this currant at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1904.

1-yr., No. 1, each, 50c; per 10, \$4.50; per 100, \$40.00.

Wilder—Introducer says: "Wilder will make twice as much wood as will Fay's Prolific, while setting as large fruit with double and triple the quantity; combines more good qualities than any red currant he has ever fruited." It is large, very productive, sweet and hangs a long time on the bushes in fine condition after fully ripe.

2-yr., No. 1, each, 45c; per 10, \$4.00; per 100, \$36.00.

White Grape—Large, yellowish white; sweet or very mild acid; excellent quality and valuable for table use. Productive. 2-yr., No. 1, each, 45c; per 10, \$4.00; per 100, \$36.00.



Brighton

Grapes

There is scarcely a yard so small, either in country or city, that room for one to a dozen or more grape vines cannot be found. They do admirably trained up to the side of any building, or along the garden fence, occupying but little room and furnishing an abundance of the healthiest fruit. Make the soil mellow and plant the vines somewhat deeper than they stood in the nursery. Plant about eight feet apart, along the fence or building. For vineyard purposes make rows eight feet apart, six feet in rows.

To plant an acre, 6 by 8 feet, requires 908 plants. Write us for prices on larger quantities.

If wanted by parcel post add 2c per plant to the prices quoted up to 100 lots to cover postage and extra packing. 1,000 lots should be sent by Express or Freight.

Black or Blue Sorts

Hubbard (New)—A new variety that we are listing for the first time this spring. Introducer's description is as follows: Ripens 10 days earlier than Concord. Quality sweet and delicious, having that fine and pleasant flavor approaching the European or Vinifera Grapes. Seeds few and small, which separate freely from the tender pulp. Skin thin and firm. Berries and bunch large and uniform. Introducer sends us a sample basket of these Grapes fall of 1920 and we were so impressed with its fine quality, size of berry and bunch that we arranged with him for a limited number of plants in order to introduce same to our customers.

2-yr. No. 1. Each, \$2.00; 3 plants for \$5.50.

Concord—The old stand-by. A large, purplish black grape; vines remarkably hardy, vigorous and productive. Very popular; best market sort.

Each Per 10 Per 100 Per 1000
2-year, No. 1. \$.35 \$3.00 \$27.50 \$250.00
1-year, No. 1.30 2.50 20.00 175.00

Moore—Bunch medium, berry large, round, with heavy bloom; vine exceedingly hardy, entirely exempt from mildew or disease. Its earliness makes it desirable for an early market. Two weeks earlier than Concord.

Each Per 10 Per 100 Per 1000
2-year, No. 1. \$.45 \$4.00 \$35.00 \$325.00

Worden—A splendid large grape, of the Concord type, but earlier, and in every way as healthy. Quality good to best.

Each Per 10 Per 100 Per 1000
2-year, No. 1. \$.45 \$4.00 \$35.00 \$325.00
1-year, No. 1.40 3.50 30.00 275.00

Red or Amber Sorts

Agawam (Rogers' No. 15)—Berries very large, with thick skin; pulp soft, sweet and sprightly; very vigorous; ripens early. Each Per 10 Per 100 Per 1000
2-year, No. 1. \$.45 \$4.00 \$35.00

Brighton—Bunch large, well formed; berries above medium to large, round; excellent flavor and quality; one of the earliest in ripening.

Each Per 10 Per 100 Per 1000
2-year, No. 1. \$.50 \$4.50 \$40.00

Catawba—Bunches of good size, rather loose; berries large, round; when fully ripe of a dark copper color, with a sweet, rich musky flavor.

Each Per 10 Per 100 Per 1000
2-year, No. 1. \$.50 \$4.50 \$40.00

Delaware—Bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries rather small, round; skin thin, light red; flesh very juicy, without any hard pulp, with an exceedingly sweet, spicy and delicious flavor.

Each Per 10 Per 100 Per 1000
2-year, No. 1. \$.50 \$4.50 \$40.00

Lindley (Rogers' No. 9)—Berries medium to large; flesh tender, sweet and aromatic; ripens early.

Each Per 10 Per 100 Per 1000
2-year No. 1. \$.60 \$5.50

Regal—Very hardy, growth vigorous, wood short-jointed and ripens early; very productive. Bunch medium to large, very compact and handsome. Berries large, translucent, dark red, juicy, with a thin tough skin; pulp tender. Fine for home or market use.

Each Per 10 Per 100 Per 1000
2-year, No. 1. \$.75 \$7.00

White Sorts

Diamond—Grape from Concord seed, fertilized with Iona. In vigor of growth, color and texture of foliage and hardiness of vine it partakes of the nature of its parent Concord, while in quality the fruit is equal to many of the best tender sorts, and ripens two weeks earlier than the Concord.

Each Per 10 Per 100 Per 1000
2-year, No. 1. \$.50 \$4.50 \$40.00

Niagara—Vine remarkably hardy, strong grower; bunches very large and compact, sometimes shouldered; berries large; light greenish white; semi-transparent; slightly ambered in the sun; skin thin but tough, and does not crack; quality good; very little pulp; melting and sweet to the center.

Each Per 10 Per 100 Per 1000
2-year, No. 1. \$.45 \$4.00 \$36.00

1-year, No. 1.40 3.50 30.00

GRAPE VINES ARE SCARCE; PLACE YOUR ORDER EARLY.

Asparagus

For garden culture dig a trench 18 inches wide and 12 inches deep, trenches 4 feet apart; fill in some well rotted manure in bottom of trench; then cover same with top soil about 2 inches. Plant on top of that, 18 inches apart in the row, and only cover the plant about 2 inches with good, fine soil, filling in the balance by degrees as the plant grows up. Give them a top dressing of manure annually early in spring after loosening the beds on top by forking them over.

Write us for prices on larger quantities.

If wanted by parcel post add 15c for 25 plants, 50c for 100 plants; 1,000 lots should be sent by Express or Freight.

2-year, No. 1. \$1.00 \$2.50 \$20.00

Columbian—It produces shoots which are white and remain so as long as fit for use. In addition to the marvelous advantage of its white color, the Columbian Mammoth White Asparagus is even more robust and vigorous in habit, and throws larger shoots and fully as many of them as the Conover's Colossal.

Conover—A mammoth variety of vigorous growth; an old and well tried sort; very popular.

Palmetto—Of Southern origin. It is earlier, a better yielder, more even and regular in its growth, and in quality equal to that old favorite, Conover's Colossal.

Rhubarb or Pie Plant

This deserves to be ranked among the best early fruits of the garden. It affords the earliest material for pies and tarts, continues long in use and is valuable for canning. Make the bed very rich and deep. Plant in rows four feet apart and the plants three feet distant. Set the roots so that the crowns are about an inch below the surface.

Linnaeus—Large, early, tender and fine; the very best of all.

If wanted by parcel post, add 10c per plant to cover postage and extra packing.

Each Per 10 Per 100
Large clumps. \$.25 \$2.00 \$15.00
Large sets.15 1.25 10.00

We are agents for the DEMING line of Spray and Power Pumps. Manufactured by the Deming Co., Salem, Ohio.

If in the market for a "Spray Pump," write us, tell us number of trees you have to spray and we will be pleased to suggest and price you a suitable outfit.

If you are in need of **Arsenate of Lead, Cal-Arsenate, Bordeaux Mixture, Brodeaux-Lead Arsenate, Lime-Sulfur, Nicotine Extract 30% and 40%, etc.**, write us. We are in position to make you close prices. We handle the **GRASSELLI CHEMICAL CO.** products, and can usually make very prompt shipments from St. Louis, Mo.



STRAW BERRIES



For the last year or two we have not listed strawberry plants, but so many of our customers have asked us to again supply them with plants that we have arranged with a good grower of plants to supply us with plants to fill your orders—so long as his stock lasts.

All plants will be shipped in bulk to us here, we will repack, fill your orders and ship to you same day stock is received.

All strawberry plants will be sent Parcel Post or Express, according to quantity; if wanted by Parcel Post, add 10c for 25 and 25c per hundred to prices quoted. Express shipments will be sent charges collect. We have selected only the very best varieties for both market and home use.

Strawberries will succeed in any soil that is adapted to ordinary farm or garden crops. Soil should be thoroughly prepared at a good depth, well drained and enriched. Vegetable manure (muck, rotted turf, wood soil, ashes, etc.) is the best. For field culture set in rows four feet apart, 18 inches in rows; for garden, 15 inches each way, leaving pathway every third row. To produce fine, large fruit keep in hills, pinching runners off as soon as they appear. The ground should always be kept clean and well cultivated. In winter a covering of leaves, straw or some kind of litter will protect the plants. Do not cover them until the ground is frozen, or so deep as to smother the plants, and remove covering before growth starts in spring. Mulching will keep the fruit clean and the soil in good condition throughout the fruiting season.

The blossoms of those marked with (P) are destitute of stamens and are termed pistillate; those marked (S) are staminate sorts or perfect flowering, and unless a row of perfect flowering variety is planted at intervals, not exceeding about a rod, they will produce imperfect fruit and but little of it, but when properly fertilized, as a rule, they produce more fruit than those with perfect flowers. We advise planting two rows of staminate to three rows of pistillate sorts throughout the field.

Plants will be ready for shipment during the latter part of March or early April, according to weather conditions.

Strawberry plants come tied in bundles of 25. Please make your order in multiples of 25 of a kind; we charge extra where bundles must be broken.

For field culture plant rows 4 feet apart, plants 18 inches apart in the rows; requiring 7,260 plants to the acre.

Aroma (S)—Fruit very large, roundish, conical, rarely misshapen, glossy red, of excellent quality and produced in abundance. One of the very best late varieties. 25, 60c; 100, \$1.50; 500, \$5.50; 1,000, \$10.00.

Charles I. (S)—A new extra early berry. Ripens nearly a week before Michel's Early; very productive, yielding more quarts of large, fine-looking berries than any other early variety. Strong grower and fertilizer. Berries large, regular form and of good color and quality. 25, 50c; 100, \$1.25; 500, \$5.25; 1,000, \$9.50.

Dr. Burritt (S).—"The Million Dollar Strawberry." This new variety was introduced last year. It is an improved Senator Dunlap, and was originated by Dr. Reasoner of Illinois, who originated the famous Senator Dunlap. It is a cross of Senator Dunlap and Crescent, both being heavy producers. Berries are very large, of uniform size and shape. This new variety is a strong fertilizer, and its season of blossoming and fruiting is extra long. It ripens in midseason. Owing to its wonderful root system, it stands drought best of all varieties. Berries are very dark red in color, extra solid and of the best quality for canning and home use, as well as one of the best shippers. The calyx is bright green and seeds very yellow, making it a beautiful strawberry. Our stock is limited and we urge you to place your order at once so we can reserve plants for you. Give this "Boss of Strawberries" a trial on your grounds. 25, 50c; 100, \$1.25; 500, \$5.00; 1,000, \$9.00.

Dunlap (S)—Of pronounced Warfield type. It is a favorite wherever it has been tried. Begins to ripen soon after the earliest sorts and continues until near the end of the season. Fruit is large, conical in form, color deep rich red, flesh red and has a sprightly delicious flavor. One of the best commercial sorts and largely planted everywhere. 25, 50c; 100, \$1.25; 500, \$4.50; 1,000, \$8.00.

Gandy (S)—A well-known, large, late variety; berries bright crimson, uniform size and shape; firm, plant healthy and vigorous. Brings highest price in market, ships well. 25, 60c; 100, \$1.50; 500, \$5.50; 1,000, \$10.00.

Gibson (S)—Commences to ripen with Dunlap and continues well into the season of the later sorts. Fruit stems are large and strong and the dark green foliage is an ample protection

for blossom and fruit. Fruit is large and regular in shape, in color it is rich red all over. Only a limited stock to offer. 25, 50c; 100, \$1.25; 500, \$5.00; 1,000, \$9.00.

Haverland (P)—Plant large, healthy, vigorous, and ripens fruit evenly and early. Berries are fine, uniform shape, large, excellent flavor and bright red; productive. One of the best well-known sorts. 25, 60c; 100, \$1.35; 500, \$4.75; 1,000, \$8.50.

Sample (P)—One of the very best berries. Plants strong, large and healthy; fruit dark colored, uniform size and in great profusion and firm enough to ship well. 25, 60c; 100, \$1.50; 500, \$5.50; 1,000, \$10.00.

Stevens' Late (S).—This variety makes strong, vigorous plants, which yield heavy crops of fruit, and plenty of sturdy runners, which take root promptly. The berries are large, long, a little flattened, and sometimes slightly creased, but generally smooth. Color is bright red, flesh red, but lighter. It ripens all over and has a firm surface, protected by prominent seeds; keeps well after picking and is good for canning. 25, 50c; 100, \$1.25; 500, \$5.00; 1,000, \$9.00.

Warfield (P)—Plant a vigorous grower, tough and hardy, and very productive. Fruit large, conical, always of regular form and slightly necked. Color dark glossy red; holds its color a long time after being picked; excellent flavor. A great shipping berry. 25, 50c; 100, \$1.10; 500, \$4.00; 1,000, \$7.00.

FALL-BEARING STRAWBERRIES.

Instructions as to planting and treatment after planting.—Set same as other strawberries. Remove blossoms as they appear up to about August 1st, then let them mature. Blossoms should be removed from all new set strawberries for best results, but more particularly fall bearing varieties. Fertilize your ground and cultivate well. The better the soil and care, the better the fruit and the more fruit you will obtain.

Progressive (S)—Said to be the best of the fall-bearing varieties; immense plant-maker. Fruit medium size, high colored, red to the core; if picked before too ripe will ship well. 25, \$1.00; 100, \$3.00; 500, \$13.00; 1,000, \$25.00.



ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

Brief Suggestions to Planters

A few dollars spent for trees and shrubs to improve your property will increase its value far more than the expenditure.

What to Plant—Impressed with the importance of planting only the most hardy ornamental trees and shrubs, and in order that our patrons may be spared much disappointment and expense, we have, as far as possible, omitted from our catalogue anything that is liable to suffer from severe cold. We have with great pains secured, both at home and abroad, all valuable hardy material, so as to render our assortment of this class as complete as possible. An examination of this catalogue shows what an extensive variety of stock is offered, enabling the planter, by a judicious use of the same, to accomplish any desired result with perfectly hardy trees, shrubs and plants. For convenience we have grouped the trees under the following heads: Deciduous Trees, Weeping Deciduous Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Vines and Climbers, Hedge Plants, Roses (Hybrid Perpetual, Everblooming, Climbing, Trailing, etc.), Evergreens, Perennials and Greenhouse Plants.

For Parks and Extensive Grounds—No difficulty can be experienced by anyone in making selections for this purpose. But we cannot impress too strongly the importance and value of flowering shrubs for effective masses and groups. There are many who imagine that Rhododendrons and Azaleas are indispensable. This is a great error. In this latitude both Rhododendrons and Azaleas require prepared soil and protection, while hardy shrubs like the Weigela, Deutzia, Spirea, Hardy Hydrangea, Japan Quince, Double-Flowering Almonds, Lilac, Snowball, Althea, Peony, Phlox and Japan Anemone, when planted in masses, produce a magnificent effect, need no protection and demand little skill or care in their management. What grand masses of bloom can be had throughout the season by the proper use of the various families. Then the purple and variegated-leaved trees and shrubs may also be planted in such a manner as to afford a rich and striking contrast. Groups of flowering trees form superb objects at the blossoming season, and it is strange that planters do not employ them more.

Highly effective groups can be formed of trees and shrubs possessing bright colored bark in winter.

For Lawns and Small Places—Whatever specimens are planted should be of the finest species, of moderate size, of graceful habit of growth and handsome foliage. A pendulous tree or one with variegated foliage may be occasionally introduced and will add to the beauty of the grounds. Depend mainly upon dwarf shrubs for small places, and in selecting, aim at securing a succession of bloom. Dwarf evergreens are very useful, and in small grounds hardy herbaceous border plants can be used with the most satisfactory results. A proper selection will afford as much bloom as ordinary bedding plants, and at half the trouble and expense.

When to Plant—Deciduous Trees, Shrubs and Vines can be planted either in Spring or Fall. Spring is the best time for Evergreens generally.

How to Plant—Preparation of the Roots: Cut off smoothly all bruised or broken roots up to the sound wood; this prevents their decaying and hastens the emission of new roots and fibers.

Preparation of the Top—This consists in cutting back the top and side branches in such a way as to correspond with the more or less mutilated roots, as follows:

Trees with branching heads should have the small branches cut clean out, and the larger ones, intended for the frame-work of the tree, cut back till within two or three buds of their base. In cases where there is an abundant root, and small top or few branches, the pruning need be very light; but where the roots are small and the top heavy, severe pruning will be necessary. These remarks are applicable to all Deciduous Trees and Shrubs. Evergreens seldom require pruning, but Arborvitae and other Evergreens planted in hedge rows may be advantageously shorn immediately after planting.

Pruning—As practiced by some people, has the effect to render trees and shrubs unnatural and inelegant. We refer to the custom of shearing trees, particularly Evergreens, into cones, pyramids and other unnatural shapes. Every tree, shrub and plant has a habit of growth peculiar to itself, and this very peculiarity is one of its beauties. If we prune all trees into regular shapes we destroy their identity. The pruning knife, therefore, should be used to assist nature, and handled with judgment and care; to top off straggling branches, to thin the head of a tree which sometimes becomes too dense, and to remove dead wood. Sometimes it becomes necessary to prune severely to keep a tree from attaining too great size.

Shearing may be practiced on hedges, but never on trees or shrubs.

Pruning Shrubs—Many persons train and shear them into regular shapes, imagining that regular outline adds to their effect and beauty. While symmetry and regularity of outline are to be admired in a shrub, this quality should never be gained at the expense of health and natural grace. Each shrub has its peculiarities of habit and foliage, and we should aim to preserve them as far as possible. Judicious pruning to secure health and vigor is necessary, but trimming all kinds of shrubs into any one form shows a lack of appreciation for natural beauty, to say the least. Weigelas, Deutzias, Forsythia and Mock Orange flower on the wood of the previous season's growth, hence these shrubs should not be pruned in winter or spring, but in June, after they have finished flowering, when the old wood should be shortened or cut out, thus promoting the growth of the young wood which is to flower the following season.

Spireas, Lilac, Altheas and Honeysuckles may be trimmed during the winter or early in the spring, but the branches should only be reduced enough to keep them in good shape. The old growth should be occasionally thinned out and the suckers and root sprouts removed when they appear. The best time, however, for pruning all shrubs is when they have done flowering.

The Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora should be severely cut back and thinned in early spring.

Pruning Evergreens—Use the knife occasionally to thicken the growth and preserve the shape. This can be done in April or May, just before the trees start to grow.

Large specimen trees are planted with less risk when dug with ball of earth. We make extra charge for this, but where it is possible to do so, it well repays the extra expense.

Deciduous Ornamental Trees



Norway Maple

Classification of Ornamental Trees.

For the convenience of purchasers we have classified the various ornamental trees as follows:

Class I—Trees Suitable for Street and Avenue Planting:

Acer Saccharinum (Silver Leaved Maple).
Acer Platanoides (Norway Maple).
Acer Saccharinum (Sugar Maple).
Fraxinus Alba (White Ash).
Liriodendron (Tulip Tree).
Platanus Occidentalis (American Sycamore).
Platanus Orientalis (European Sycamore).
Populus Fastigiata (Lombardy Poplar).
Populus Monilifera (Carolina Poplar).
Populus Nigra (Grecian Poplar).
Quercus Palustris (Pin Oak).
Quercus Rubra (Red Oak).
Salisburia (Maiden Hair).

Nomenclature

The names of Trees, Shrubs, Perennials, etc., published in this Catalogue are in accordance with the recommendations adopted by the American Joint Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature, representing the American Association of Nurserymen, Ornamental Growers' Association, American Society of Landscape Architects, American Pharmaceutical Association, American Association of Park Superintendents.

ACER—MAPLE

A. platanoides. (Norway). T.—A native of Europe. Its large, compact habit, broad, deep green, shining foliage, render it one of the most desirable species for streets, parks and lawns.

Each Per 10 Per 100
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. dia. \$2.50 \$22.50 \$200.00
1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in. dia. 3.00 27.00 240.00
1 3/4 to 2 in. dia. 4.00 36.00 320.00
2 to 2 1/2 in. dia. 5.00 45.00 400.00

A. platanoides var. Schwedleri. (Purple Norway Maple.) M.—The beautiful leaves attract attention at all seasons, but are especially fine in spring, when their gleaming red and purple contrasts brightly with the delicate green of other trees. In mid-summer they are purplish green in autumn golden yellow.

Each Per 10
6 to 8 ft. \$3.00 \$27.00
8 to 10 ft. 3.50 32.00

A. saccharinum. (Silver Leaved) T.—A hardy rapid growing native tree of large size, valuable for producing a quick shade. Excellent for

street planting. Our stock of these is very large in all sizes.

Each Per 10 Per 100
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. dia. \$1.20 \$11.00 \$96.00
1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in. dia. 1.70 15.50 136.00
1 3/4 to 2 in. dia. 2.20 20.00 176.00
2 to 2 1/2 in. dia. 3.00 27.00 240.00

A. saccharinum var. pyramidalis. (Pyramidal Silver Maple.) T.—Grows in perfect pyramidal shape on the order of the Lombardy Poplar; the best of the pyramidal-growing trees. We recommend it very highly for Avenue planting; also for making screens. Our trees are low branched.

Each Per 10 Per 100
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. dia. \$2.00 \$18.00 \$160.00
1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in. dia. 2.50 22.50 200.00
1 3/4 to 2 in. dia. 3.00 27.00 240.00
2 to 2 1/2 in. dia. 4.50 40.00 360.00

A. saccharinum var. Wierii. (Wier's Cut-leaved Silver Maple.) T.—One of the best cut or dissected-leaved trees, being of rapid growth it soon produces an effect. Young shoots slender and drooping.

Each Per 10 Per 100
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. dia. \$2.00 \$18.00 \$160.00
1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in. dia. 2.50 22.50 200.00
1 3/4 to 2 in. dia. 3.00 27.00 240.00
2 to 2 1/2 in. dia. 4.50 40.00 360.00

A. saccharum (Sugar). T.—A very popular American tree, and for its stately form and fine foliage justly ranked among the very best, both for lawn and avenue.

Each Per 10 Per 100
8 to 10 ft. \$2.00 \$18.00 \$160.00
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. dia. 2.50 22.50 200.00
1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in. dia. 3.00 27.00 240.00
1 3/4 to 2 in. dia. 4.00 36.00 320.00

AESCRULUS, Chestnut

A. hippocastanum (Horse). T.—This magnificent, large sized tree has no superior on the lawn. In the spring it is profusely covered with panicles of white flowers dotted with red.

Each Per 10 Per 100
4 to 6 ft. \$2.00 \$18.00
6 to 8 ft. 2.50 22.50

A. hippocastanum alba plena. (Double White Flowering Horse Chestnut.) T.—A splendid variety, with double white flowers in large panicles, and of fine pyramidal growth. This variety bears no nuts to litter the lawn and is highly recommended on that account. One of the best ornamental trees.

Each Per 10 Per 100
4 to 6 ft. \$1.00

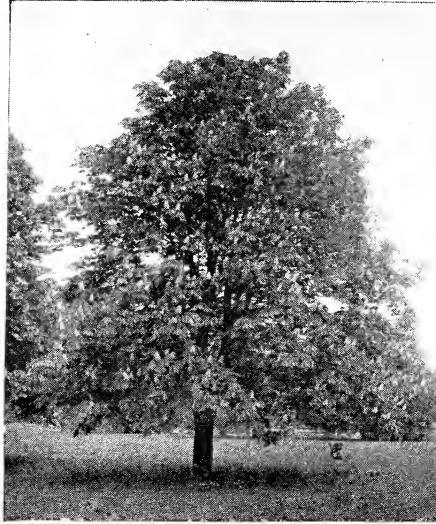
A. carnea rubicunda. (Double Red-flowing Horse Chestnut.) M.—Flowers showy red. One of the most valuable lawn trees. Forms a round head and leaves are of a deeper green than the white flowering sort.

Each Per 10 Per 100
4 to 6 ft. \$4.00

AILANTHUS—Tree of Heaven

A. altissima glandulosa. T.—A rapid growing, lofty tree, long, elegant foliage. A distinct ornamental tree with pinnate foliage, exempt from diseases and insects. Useful in producing tropical effects.

Each Per 10 Per 100
6 to 8 ft. \$1.20 \$11.00
8 to 10 ft. 1.60 14.50



Aesculus Horse Chestnut

ALNUS—Alder

A. glutinosa (European or Common Alder). M.—Foliage roundish, wedge-shaped; growth rapid.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.	\$1.50	\$13.50	\$120.00
8 to 10 ft.	2.00	18.00	.....

AMELANCHIER—Mespilus

A. canadensis. (Service Tree or Shadblow.) M.—A small, slender tree that bears a profusion of drooping spikes of white flowers, rendering the tree quite conspicuous about the time that shad are running up the river. Also grown for its fruit.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$.75	\$6.00	\$52.00
3 to 4 ft.	1.00	9.00	70.00

AMYGDALUS—Almond, Peach and Plum

Amygdalus. (Almond Double-flowering.)—See Deciduous Shrubs.

A. Persica alba. (Double-flowering Peach.) S.—Very ornamental. Flowers pure white and double; superb.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	\$1.00	\$9.00	\$70.00
4 to 6 ft.	1.25	11.00	90.00

A. Persica rubra. (Double red-flowering Peach.) S.—Flowers semi-double, bright red, fine.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	\$1.00	\$9.00	\$70.00
4 to 6 ft.	1.25	11.00	90.00

A. triloba. (Double-flowering Plum.) D.—A beautiful small tree or shrub of fine habit, with elegant, double, rosy flowers, set very closely on slender branches.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$1.00	\$9.00	\$70.00
3 to 4 ft.	1.25	11.00	90.00

ARALIA—Angelica Tree

A. spinosa (Hercules Club). S.—A very showy sort, yet which produces suckers quite freely. Immense clusters of small, white flowers in July.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	\$.75	\$6.00	\$52.00
4 to 6 ft.	1.00	9.00	80.00

A. pentaphylla. See *Acanthopanax*, Deciduous Shrubs.

BETULA—Birch

B. alba (European White Birch). T.—Of which Coleridge says: "Most beautiful of forest trees, the lady of the woods."

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 6 ft.	\$1.00	\$9.00	\$80.00
6 to 8 ft.	1.25	11.00	100.00

B. alba laciniata pendula. (Weeping Cut-leaved Birch.) See Weeping Trees.

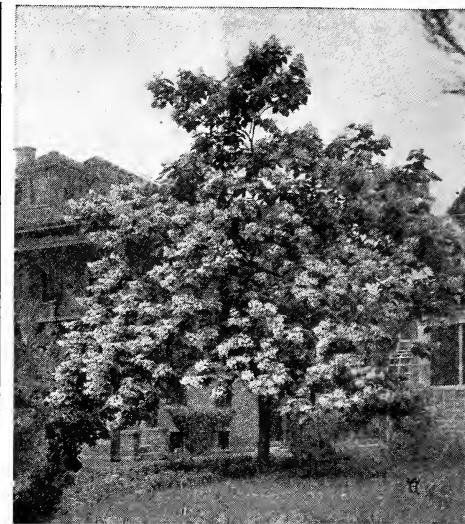
We Make a Specialty of Supplying

Memorial Trees

Large Selection of Varieties and Sizes

Every City, County or District should plant a permanent tree in a Public Square, Park, Court House, School Ground, Cemetery or along a prominent highway, in memory and honor of every hero who gave his life in the World War.

Many Cities have already planted. Has your City or County done so?



Catalpa Speciosa

CORNUS—Dogwood

C. florida. (White Flowering.) M.—An American species, of spreading irregular form, growing from 16 to 20 feet high. The flowers are produced in spring before the leaves appear; they are white and very showy. Popular.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	\$.75	\$6.00	.....
4 to 5 ft.	1.00	8.00	.....

C. florida rubra. (Red Flowering.) M.—Recently introduced. A variety producing flowers suffused with bright red; blooms when quite young. One of the finest flowering trees.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$1.25	\$11.00	.....
3 to 4 ft.	1.60	14.50	.....

CRATAEGUS—Thorn

C. coccinea. (Scarlet-fruited Thorn.) M.—A fine native variety. Single white flowers in spring, scarlet fruit in autumn.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	\$1.00	\$9.00	.....
4 to 5 ft.	1.30	11.50	.....

C. crus-galli. (Cockspur Thorn.) S.—A well known native thorn; has long sharp spines or thorns; fruit bright red; valuable for hedging.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	\$1.00	\$9.00	.....
4 to 5 ft.	1.30	11.50	.....

C. oxyacantha var. *alba plena*. (Double White Thorn.) S.—Has small double white flowers. A highly ornamental variety, on account of both foliage and flowers. Makes a striking contrast when planted with the double scarlet.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	\$1.20	\$11.00	.....
4 to 5 ft.	1.50	13.50	.....

C. oxyacantha var. *Paulii*. (Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn.) S.—Flowers bright carmine red. Superior to any of its color.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	\$1.20	\$11.00	.....
4 to 5 ft.	1.50	13.50	.....

FRAXINUS—Ash

F. americana. (American White.) M.—A rapid growing native tree, valuable for planting along streets or in parks; may be extensively planted for timber; largely used in the manufacture of agricultural implements.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.	\$1.00	\$9.00	\$80.00
8 to 10 ft.	1.20	11.00	96.00

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 1/2 to 1 1/2 in. dia.	1.20	11.00	96.00
1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in. dia.	1.70	15.50	136.00

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 1/2 to 2 in. dia.	2.50	22.50	200.00
2 to 2 1/2 in. dia.	3.00	27.00	240.00

F. lanceolata. (Viridis) (Green Ash.) M.—A pretty tree of medium size, with leaves plain green on both sides.

Prices same as *F. americana*.

For Mountain and Oak-Leaved Ash—See *Sorbus*—Deciduous Trees.

CERCIS—Red Bud

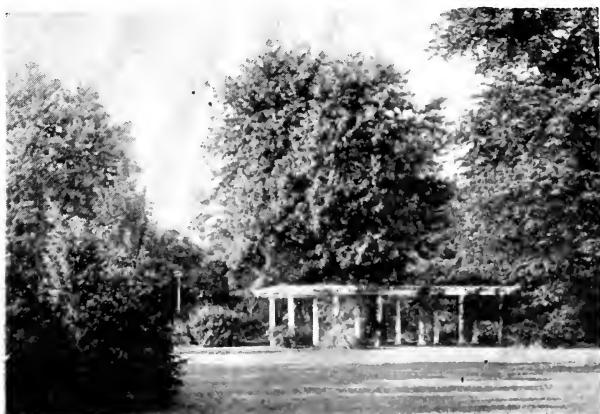
C. canadensis. (American Judas.) M.—A small tree of irregular rounded form, with pretty foliage, and very showy when in bloom; the branches and twigs are covered with a dense mass of small pink flowers before the leaves expand.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	\$1.00	\$8.00	\$70.00
4 to 5 ft.	1.20	11.00	96.00

CHIONANTHUS—White Fringe

C. virginica. S.—A small native tree, with ash-like leaves and clusters of snow-white flowers, resembling an elegant fringe.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$1.50	\$13.50	.....



Views on Grounds of F. C. Thompson, Webster Groves, Mo.

GINKGO—Salisburia (Maiden Hair Tree)

G. biloba. T.—A native of China and Japan, forming a medium or large tree; leaves fan-shaped. Tree of a rapid growth and belonging to the Conifera.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.	\$1.50	\$13.50	\$120.00
8 to 10 ft.	2.00	18.00	160.00
1½ to 1½ in. dia.	2.50	22.50	200.00
1½ to 1¾ in. dia.	3.00	27.00	240.00

GYMNOCLADUS—Kentucky Coffee Tree

G. dioica. (Canadensis.) M.—A strikingly ornamental, irregular, open-topped tree, with peculiar rough-barked and twigless branches and an immense, broad, double-compound foliage of a peculiar bluish-green color. The flowers are white, in open racemes, followed by immense long, brown pods. A picturesque and desirable tree.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 6 ft.	\$1.20	\$11.00	\$96.00
6 to 8 ft.	1.50	13.50	120.00
8 to 10 ft.	2.00	18.00	160.00

HALESIA—Silver Bell

H. tetrapetala. (Carolina.) S.—The hardiest species. Very choice.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$.90	\$8.00	.....
3 to 4 ft.	1.00	9.00	.....

JUGLANS—Walnut

See Nut Trees.

LARIX—Larch

L. decidua. (Europaea.) T.—A beautiful, rapid-growing pyramidal tree, with all the characteristics of an evergreen, except that it drops its foliage in the autumn.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 6 ft.	\$1.50	.....	.....

LIQUIDAMBER—Sweet Gum

L. styraciflua. T.—A large native tree, with rough, corky bark and shining, deep lobed, star-shaped leaves, changing to deep crimson in the autumn.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 6 ft.	\$1.50	\$13.50	\$120.00
6 to 8 ft.	2.00	18.00	160.00
8 to 10 ft.	2.50	22.50	200.00
1½ to 1¾ in. dia.	3.00	27.00	250.00

The Gum, like the Tulip and Birch, are hard trees to transplant; we recommend digging the larger sizes with ball and burlapping. We charge extra for this work, according to size tree.

LIRIODENDRON—Tulip Tree

L. tulipifera. T.—One of our very largest native trees, with large, smooth, shining leaves, greenish-yellow flowers and an umbrageous head.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 6 ft.	\$1.00	\$9.00	\$80.00
6 to 8 ft.	1.50	13.50	120.00
8 to 10 ft.	2.00	18.00	160.00
1½ to 1½ in. dia.	2.50	22.50	200.00

MAGNOLIA

M. glauca. (Sweet Bay or Swamp Magnolia.) S.—When planted in moist soil this makes a handsome tree of medium size. Its leaves are glossy, laurel-like, almost evergreen. In June its pure white flower-cups are lovely and grand.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$1.50	\$13.50	.....
3 to 4 ft.	2.00	18.00	.....
4 to 5 ft.	3.00	27.00	.....

MAGNOLIA—Chinese Species and Their Hybrids

Owing to Government embargo we are unable to import this class of Magnolias.

MALUS—Crab

M. ioensis. (Bechtel's Double Flowering Crab.) S.—The beauty and delicate fragrance of the bloom of the sweet-scented crab is a theme for poets and this new variety is a gem among hardy plants. The flowers are sometimes mistaken for small pink roses, and the perfume tends to increase rather than correct them.

	Ea ⁿ
3 to 4 ft.
4 to 5 ft.



Platanus orientalis

M. floribunda. (Single-Flowering Crab.) S.—Flowers beautiful carmine in bud; white when open; May. Fruit very ornamental in autumn.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	\$1.00	\$9.00	.....
4 to 6 ft.	1.20	11.00	.....

PLATANUS—Sycamore or Plane

The Sycamore is probably the hardiest of all street trees for our larger cities. It can stand more abuse than any other tree we know of, is not affected with many of the injurious insect pests that infect other varieties of trees, it can stand the smoke and gases better than can most other ornamental street trees. We recommend the Sycamore for general planting in large cities, manufacturing cities and cities lying along rivers on lowlands where the other finer trees would stand very little chance of surviving for any length of time.

P. occidentalis. (American Plane.) T.—A tree of the largest size, growing rapidly, very ornamental and entirely hardy. Fine for street planting.

P. orientalis. (European Plane.) T.—A lofty, wide-spreading tree; large five-lobed leaves; valuable for its handsome foliage and free growth; makes an excellent street tree.

This is undoubtedly the best variety of the Sycamores for general street planting, on account of its more compact growth than the American variety. Holds its foliage later in the fall. We do not recommend it, however, for low-lying cities, such as East St. Louis, Ill. (Occidentalis) is best for sun.

We have probably the best planes in the W.

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A PRACTICAL HAND-BOOK OF TREES, SHRUBS, VINES, AND HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS

By John Kirkegaard

This practical reference book gives valuable information regarding TREES, SHRUBS, PERENNIALS, EVERGREENS, ETC. Gives valuable planting instructions and plans for the beautification of grounds. Gives adequate space to articles on insect pests, plants for certain purposes, planting, pruning, spraying and cultivation.

By SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT with the publishers we can now offer to our patrons copies of this valuable book for \$2.00, postage paid. Regular prices, postage paid, \$2.71.

We offer this book as a premium to any one purchasing fifty-dollars (\$50.00) worth or more of ornamental trees, shrubs, vines and perennials in one order, spring 1921. This offer does not apply on orders for fruit trees, small fruit plants, roses or greenhouse plants, insecticides and spray pumps or on special collections.

POPULUS—Poplar

P. nigra italica. (Lombardy Poplar) (Lombardy). T.—This grows to an immense height, and is remarkable for its columnar growth. In landscape work breaks the monotony of the lower, round-topped trees. One of the characteristic trees of Lombardy and other parts of Italy.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.	\$.50	\$4.00	\$35.00
8 to 10 ft.	.70	6.00	50.00
1 1/2 to 1 1/2 in. dia.	1.00	8.00	70.00
1 1/2 to 1 1/2 in. dia.	1.30	11.50	100.00
1 3/4 to 2 in. dia.	1.80	16.25	144.00
2 to 2 1/2 in. dia.	2.50	22.50	200.00

P. deltoides monilifera. (Carolina Poplar) (Carolina). M.—A vigorous, healthy native tree of rapid growth, pyramid in form, with large, glossy leaves; valuable for park or street planting.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.	\$.45	\$3.60	\$30.00
8 to 10 ft.	.65	5.00	43.00
1 1/2 to 1 1/2 in. dia.	1.00	9.00	75.00
1 1/2 to 1 1/2 in. dia.	1.30	11.50	100.00
1 3/4 to 2 in. dia.	1.80	16.50	145.00

P. alba pyramidalis. (Bolleana) (Silver). M.—New pyramidal form, leaves dark green on upper side, brilliant silver underneath. Very beautiful.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.	\$1.00	\$9.00	.....
8 to 10 ft.	1.20	11.00	.....

P. nigra acutifolia. (Grecian). M.—Leaves roundish obovate, with a short, sharp point, end small, somewhat irregular teeth, smooth on both sides; tree somewhat much more so than *P. deltoides monilifera*, and we think longer-lived. A very practical tree for street planting.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.	\$.50	\$4.00	\$35.00
8 to 10 ft.	.70	6.00	50.00
1 1/2 to 1 1/2 in. dia.	1.00	8.00	70.00
1 1/2 to 1 1/2 in. dia.	1.30	11.50	100.00
1 3/4 to 2 in. dia.	1.80	16.25	144.00

PRUNUS—Plum, Cherry

Comprises the genus *Cerasus* (Cherry) and *Prunus* (Plum). These contain many beautiful flowering and bright foliaged varieties.

P. avium alba plena. (Double-flowering Cherry) (*Cerasus*). M.—The double white flowers, like little roses, cover the tree completely.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 5 ft.	\$1.75	.....	.....

P. cerasifera Pissardii. (Purple-leaved Plum.) S.—A very remarkable and beautiful tree with black bark and dark purple leaves, remaining so until late in the fall.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	\$.80	\$7.00	.....
4 to 5 ft.	1.00	9.00	80.00

P. triloba. See *Amygdalus* in Deciduous trees.

QUERCUS—Oak

Q. alba. (White Oak) T.—One of the finest American trees, of large size and spreading branches; leaves lobed, pale green above and glaucous underneath.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.	\$2.50	\$22.50	.....
8 to 10 ft.	3.00	27.00	320.00

Q. palustris. (Pin Oak) M.—Foliage deep green, finely divided; assumes a drooping form when it acquires age. One of the most valuable for street planting.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. dia.	\$2.50	\$22.50	.....
1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in. dia.	3.00	27.00	250.00

Larger sizes quoted upon application.

Q. rubra. (Red Oak) T.—An American species, of large size and rapid growth, foliage purplish red in the fall.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. dia.	\$3.00	\$27.00	.....
1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in. dia.	3.50	31.50	.....

1 3/4 to 2 in. dia. 4.50 | 41.00 | |

SALIX—Willow

S. caprea. (Goat Willow) S.—Also known as Pussy Willow, catkins silky, preceding the leaves; very useful for early effects.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
3 to 4 ft.	\$.65	\$5.00	\$40.00
4 to 6 ft.	.75	6.50	55.00

S. vitellina aurea. (Golden Willow) M.—Grows into a massy low-headed tree. Light green leaves and brilliant golden-yellow bark in winter.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
4 to 6 ft.	\$.65	\$5.00	\$40.00

For the Weeping Forms of *Salix* (Willow)—See Weeping Trees.

SORBUS—Mountain Ash

S. aucuparia. (Mountain Ash) M.—A small tree with shining, pinnated leaves and large cymes of white flowers, followed by clusters of bright red fruit.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 6 ft.	\$.90	\$8.00	.....
6 to 8 ft.	1.00	9.00	.....

S. aucuparia quercifolia. (Oak Leaved Mountain Ash) M.—A hardy tree of pyramidal habit. Foliage simple and deeply lobed, bright green above and downy beneath. A fine lawn tree.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 6 ft.	\$1.20	\$11.00	.....
6 to 8 ft.	1.80	16.00	.....

TILIA—Linden

T. americana. (American) T.—A fine pyramidal tree with large-sized leaves and fragrant flowers.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.	\$1.50	\$13.50	.....
8 to 10 ft.	2.00	18.00	.....

T. platyphyllos. M.—A tree of about the same size as *T. vulgaris*, but readily distinguished from it by its larger and rougher leaves.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.	\$1.50	\$13.50	.....
8 to 10 ft.	2.00	18.00	.....

T. vulgaris (Europaea). M.—A fine pyramidal tree, with medium-sized leaves and fragrant flowers.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.	\$2.00	\$18.00	.....
8 to 10 ft.	2.50	22.50	.....

ULMUS—Elm

U. americana. (American) T.—The noble, drooping, spreading tree of our woods. One of the grandest of park and street trees. Select specimens.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
8 to 10 ft.	\$1.00	\$9.00	\$80.00
1 1/2 to 1 1/2 in. dia.	1.50	13.50	120.00
1 1/2 to 1 3/4 in. dia.	2.00	18.00	160.00
1 3/4 to 2 in. dia.	2.50	22.50	200.00

WEEPING DECIDUOUS TREES

ACER-MAPLE

A. saccharinum var. *Wierii* (Wier's Cut-leaved Maple).—See Deciduous Trees.

BETULA—Birch

B. alba lacinata pendula (Cut-leaved Weeping Birch). T.—Trunk straight, slender, white as snow; branches hanging in long, pendulous threads from a great height; leaves finely cut; a universal favorite.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
5 to 6 ft.	\$1.60	\$14.50	\$130.00
6 to 8 ft.	2.00	18.00	160.00

MORUS—Mulberry

M. alba pendula (Weeping Mulberry). S.—A graceful and beautiful hardy tree, forming a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches, drooping to the ground and gracefully swaying in the wind. Foliage small lobed and of a delightful fresh, glossy green. Admirably adapted to cemetery planting.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1-year heads	\$2.50	\$22.50	.....
2-year heads	3.00	27.00	.....

S. babylonica (Babylonian Weeping Willow). M.—A well-known and most graceful tree of large size. Its fresh, bright green tint and long, wavy branches make it very attractive.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.	\$.85	\$7.50	\$68.00
8 to 10 ft.	1.00	9.00	80.00

S. blanda (Wisconsin Weeping Willow). M.—Of drooping habit and beautiful form. The most hardy of all Weeping Willows.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.	\$.75	\$6.50	\$50.00
8 to 10 ft.	1.00	9.00	80.00

S. elegantissima (Thurlow's Weeping Willow). M.—Larger, hardier and more spreading than the *Babylonica*. A fine variety where a large size tree is desired.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.	\$.75	\$6.50	\$50.00
8 to 10 ft.	1.00	9.00	80.00

T. vulgaris (Europaea). M.—A fine pyramidal tree, with medium-sized leaves and fragrant flowers.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
6 to 8 ft.	\$2.00	\$18.00	.....
8 to 10 ft.	2.50	22.50	.....



Views on Grounds of F. C. Thompson, Webster Groves, Mo.

DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

Our collection of Hardy Shrubs is one of the finest and most complete in the West. To parties desiring to lay out new grounds, or to fill out missing sorts, we would kindly ask correspondence, or, better, an inspection of our stock, which we will be pleased to show at all times.

To make it easier for planter to select shrubs for particular purposes, we have adopted letters to denote the average height to which the various shrubs grow at maturity.

T—Denotes shrubs that grow 12 to 15 feet high.
L—Denotes shrubs that grow 8 to 12 feet high.
M—Denotes shrubs that grow 6 to 8 feet high.

ABELIA

A. grandiflora S.—In the south this shrub is evergreen, but with us it sheds its leaves during the late winter. One of the most beautiful and satisfactory plants. Foliage is dark green and glossy, with a pronounced tinge of red in the young branches; a very graceful plant, covered with white flowers, tinged with pink. Should be given protection during winter in this climate.

Each Per 10 Per 100

3-yr. old strong plants. \$1.25

ACANTHOPanax—Aralia

A. pentaphyllum. S.—Shrub, with long slender branches and few spines. Fine for rocky slopes; foliage bright green, shiny. Flowers green in long umbels.

Each Per 10 Per 100

2 to 3 ft. \$.60 \$5.00 \$40.00

3 to 4 ft.75 6.00 52.00

AMORPHA—False Indigo

A. fruticosa. T.—A large, spreading bush with pinnate leaves and slender spikes of deep purple flowers; blooms in June, after most of the spring-flowering shrubs are over.

Each Per 10 Per 100

2 to 3 ft. \$.50 \$4.00 \$35.00

3 to 4 ft.65 5.00 45.00

AMYGDALUS—Almond

A class of ornamental shrub or small tree introduced from the mountains of Asia Minor, and succeeding well in common garden soil. The flowers are very showy, produced in great abundance, and useful for their earliness. Fine plants to use in grouping or for lawns.

A. nana (Double Pink). S.—Small double pink flowers borne in abundance in May.

Each Per 10 Per 100

1½ to 2 ft. \$.90 \$8.00

2 to 3 ft. 1.00 9.00

A. nana (Double White). S. Small double white flowers borne in abundance in May.

Each Per 10 Per 100

1½ to 2 ft. \$.90 \$8.00

2 to 3 ft. 1.00 9.00

ARONIA—Chokeberry

A. arbutifolia. S.—Upright habit; very pretty in April and May with an abundance of white flowers; its fruit carries well into the winter.

Each Per 10 Per 100

18 to 24 in. \$.65 \$5.50

2 to 3 ft.75 6.50

BERBERIS—Barberry

B. lycifolia (Holly-leaved Barberry). S.—Resembles a Mahonia in appearance. The attractive, glossy, dark green, prickly foliage remains on well into the winter.

Each Per 10 Per 100
18 to 24 in. \$.75 \$6.50

2 to 3 ft. 1.00 9.00

B. Thunbergii. D.—From Japan. A very pretty species of dwarf habit, small foliage, changing to a beautiful coppery red in autumn. Valuable as an ornamental as well as hardy hedge.

Each Per 10 Per 100
12 to 15 in. \$.30 \$2.50 \$20.00

15 to 18 in.35 3.00 25.00

18 to 24 in.45 4.00 35.00

24 to 30 in.55 4.50 37.00

30 to 36 in.75 6.50 55.00

Buddleia—Butterfly Bush

B. davidii magnifica. S.—A most beautiful shrub and one that should be in every garden.

A splendid shrub for park planting. It makes large shrubs even from small plants the first season. Single plants will often have 50 or more flower spikes the first year. The second year after planting it generally begins to bloom in June and continues throughout the summer until frost nips it. The flowers are produced on long, graceful stems that terminate in tapering panicles of beautiful lilac-colored flowers of miniature size and borne by the hundred on

S—Denotes shrubs that grow 3 to 6 feet high.
D—Denotes shrubs that grow 2 to 3 feet high.

flower heads frequently 10 inches long. This admirable shrub should be classed as semi-herbaceous, as it sometimes freezes back to the ground in severe winters, but comes up again from the roots. A mulch of manure, leaves or other suitable material should be given before heavy freezing weather sets in. You should try some of these; you will be delighted with them.

Each Per 10 Per 100

1-yr. old plants. \$.45 \$4.00 \$35.00

2-yr. old plants.55 4.50 37.00

CALLICARPA

C. purpurea. D.—A pretty shrub with dense, hairy foliage and showy flowers in small racemes.

Each Per 10 Per 100

18 to 24 in. \$.50 \$4.50

24 to 30 in.65 5.50

CALYCANTHUS—Carolina Allspice

C. floridus. M.—A well-known native bush, bearing double, purple, fragrant flowers.

Each Per 10 Per 100

18 to 24 in. \$.45 \$4.00 \$35.00

2 to 3 ft.65 5.50 45.00

CEANOOTHUS—New Jersey Tea

C. americanus. S.—A low bush, an early bloomer, small white flowers in great profusion.

Each Per 10 Per 100

15 to 18 in. \$.65 \$5.50 \$45.00

WEBER'S SPECIAL HARDY SHRUB COLLECTION.

See second cover page.

We have had so many requests for Special Shrub Collections that we have selected 9 of the most popular varieties of Ornamental Shrubs and are offering same in the Collection. Something that will grow anywhere all of them making large sized shrubs at maturity. Can be used as single specimens on the lawn, along driveways, as screens along fences, to hide unsightly buildings or for grouping on the lawn. In fact, anywhere where a good large growing shrub is desired.

The varieties offered in this Collection are given in numerical order and will be found described under proper headings, under DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS in this Catalogue. We reserve the right to select the particular variety in each class, all of which will be of Shrubs that grow 8 or more feet high at maturity.

The varieties offered are as follows:

1. *Philadelphus*, Mock Orange.
2. *Spirea Van Houttei*.
3. *Viburnum*, Snow Ball.
4. *Weigelia* or *Diervilla*.
5. *Hibiscus* or *Althea*.
6. *Forsythia* or *Golden Bell*.
7. *Syringa* or *Lilac*.
8. *Lonicera* or *Honeysuckle*.
9. *Deutzia*.

We offer the above collection in two sizes.

Collection No. 1: A—Shrubs 3 to 4 feet high. Regular price, \$5.45. Our Special Price, \$4.50. **Collection No. 1: B**—Shrubs 2 to 3 feet high. Regular price, \$4.30. Our Special Price, \$3.50.



Deutzia Gracilis



Hibiscus Syriacus (Althea) Used as a Hedge

CEPHALANTHUS—Button Bush

C. occidentalis. S.—A native shrub with globular heads of white flowers in July.

Each Per 10 Per 100

2 to 3 ft. \$.50 \$4.00

CLETHRA—Sweet Pepper Bush

C. alnifolia. S.—A pretty little shrub that blossoms freely for several weeks in summer; very fragrant white flowers, in slender racemes; an excellent honey plant for bees.

Each Per 10 Per 100

18 to 24 in. \$.50 \$4.00

2 to 3 ft.65 5.50

COLUTEA—Bladder Senna

C. arborescens (Tree Colutea). L.—July. Foliage compound, of a pleasing green; flowers pea-shaped, yellow and brownish red, followed by showy, curiously inflated, reddish seed pods. This is the shrub which grows native on Mount Vesuvius, and the last one seen in ascending the crater.

Each Per 10 Per 100

2 to 3 ft. \$.50 \$4.00

3 to 4 ft.65 5.50

CORNUS—Cornel or Dogwood

C. alba siberica (Siberian Red Dogwood). M.—A possible form of the *Cornus Sanguinea*, with intensely colored bark of the deepest crimson. Fine.

Each Per 10 Per 100

18 to 24 in. \$.35 \$3.00 \$25.00

2 to 3 ft.45 4.00 35.00

3 to 4 ft.55 4.75 40.00

C. Amomum (sericea) (Silky Dogwood). S.—Varies in height according to conditions, from 3 to 10 feet. Purplish branches and black fruit in winter. Flowers in dense cymes, greenish white in early summer.

Each Per 10 Per 100

2 to 3 ft. \$.45 \$4.00 \$35.00

3 to 4 ft.55 4.75 40.00

C. mas. (Cornelian Cherry). M.—April. A small tree or large shrub with showy, yellow flowers in early spring, followed by deep scarlet fruit.

Each Per 10 Per 100

2 to 3 ft. \$.50 \$4.50 \$40.00

3 to 4 ft.65 5.75 50.00

C. sanguinea (Red Dogwood). M.—June. Flowers greenish white, in flat cymes, followed by white fruit; bark deep red and very attractive in winter. When planted with other shrubs, the effect in winter is very striking. As a single lawn shrub it is well adapted, owing to its low branching habit and ornamental broad foliage. One of the best.

Each Per 10 Per 100

2 to 3 ft. \$.45 \$4.00 \$35.00

3 to 4 ft.55 4.75 40.00

C. stolonifera (Wild Red Dogwood). M.—A native species with smooth, slender branches, which are usually red in winter.

Each Per 10 Per 100

2 to 3 ft. \$.45 \$4.00 \$35.00

3 to 4 ft.55 4.75 40.00

C. stolonifera aurea (Yellow Branched Dogwood). M.—A very pretty shrub for winter color effect, bark bright yellow.

Each Per 10 Per 100

18 to 24 in. \$.40 \$3.50

2 to 3 ft.50 4.50

CORYLUS—Hazel or Filbert

C. americana (American Hazel). M.—The common American Hazel.

Each Per 10 Per 100

2 to 3 ft. \$.65 \$5.50

3 to 4 ft.75 6.50

CYDONIA—Japan Quince or Fire Bush

C. Japonica. M.—Flowers very abundant, brilliant crimson scarlet. Fine for hedging.

Each Per 10 Per 100

18 to 24 in. \$.40 \$3.50 \$30.00

2 to 3 ft.50 4.50 40.00

DEUTZIA

Showy Japanese shrubs of the highest ornamental merit, and adapted to all good soils. Their clean foliage, upright, dense growth, free flowering nature, renders them especially valuable.

Prices unless otherwise noted:

Each Per 10 *Per 100

2 to 3 ft. \$.45 \$4.00 \$35.00

3 to 4 ft.55 4.75 40.00

D. scabra candidissima (Double White). M.—Very pretty pure white.

D. scabra crenata. M.—The beautiful white single-flowered species that is a mass of bloom in June. Often preferred to the double sorts.

Each Per 10 Per 100

12 to 15 in. \$.45 \$4.00 \$35.00

15 to 18 in.55 4.75 40.00

D. gracilis (Dwarf). D.—A low bush, three or four feet in diameter; flowers pure white and graceful. One of the prettiest and most popular small shrubs. Fine for winter forcing.

Each Per 10 Per 100

12 to 15 in. \$.45 \$4.00 \$35.00

15 to 18 in.55 4.75 40.00

D. lemoinei. S.—A hybrid obtained by Mons. Lemoine, of France, by crossing the well-known *Deutzia Gracilis* with *Deutzia Parviflora*.

Flowers pure white, borne on stout branches, which are of upright growth. Habit dwarf and free-flowering. A decided acquisition.

Each Per 10 Per 100

18 to 24 in. \$.55 \$4.75 \$40.00

24 to 30 in.75 6.50 55.00

30 to 36 in.90 8.00 65.00

D. pride of Rochester. M.—A fine double variety, rather earlier than *D. Crenata*. Flowers pink in bud, white when fully expanded.

Each Per 10 Per 100

2 to 3 ft. \$.45 \$4.00 \$35.00

3 to 4 ft.55 4.75 40.00

D. rosea plena (Double Pink). M.—All the Deutzias are valuable and very profuse bloomers in the sixth month. This is one of the prettiest, tall-growing varieties.

D. scabra. M.—A vigorous grower with rough, dull green foliage and clusters of showy double white bell shaped flowers, in June and July.

D. s. Watereri. M.—A new white variety from England, with larger and more double flowers.

DIERVILLA—Weigelia

See Weigelia, page 23.

ELEAGNUS—Oleaster

E. longipes (Also "edulis" or "multiflora"). S.—A handsome, shapely, silver-leaved shrub, with an ornamental, reddish brown bark in winter; perfectly hardy and easy to grow; the bright yellow flowers appear in June on long stalks, but the greatest value of the shrub is in the fruit, which is produced in the greatest abundance along the whole length of the branches, oval in shape and about one-half inch long; color deep orange red; very showy and attractive. The fruit is not only very ornamental, but has a sprightly, sharp, pleasant flavor, and makes a delicious sauce when cooked.

Each Per 10 Per 100

18 to 24 in. \$.50 \$4.00 \$35.00

2 to 3 ft.65 5.50 45.00

E. angustifolia (Russian Olive). T.—A large shrub, sometimes of tree form, with long, narrow, silvery green foliage. The flowers are yellow followed by yellow fruit.

Each Per 10 Per 100

2 to 3 ft. \$.50 \$4.00 \$35.00

3 to 4 ft.65 5.50 45.00

EUONYMUS—Strawberry or Spindle Tree

E. alatus (Cork-barked Euonymus). S.—Dwarf compact habit; wood very corky; leaves small; fruit red. Foliage turns bright red in fall. One of the very finest shrubs for autumn effect.

Each Per 10 Per 100

18 to 24 in. \$.65 \$5.50 \$45.00

2 to 3 ft.85 7.50 65.00

3 to 4 ft. 1.00 9.00 75.00

E. europaeus (European Burning Bush). L.—From Europe, and a favorite in old gardens; of good size, with rosy-red pods.

Each Per 10 Per 100

2 to 3 ft. \$.50 \$4.00 \$35.00

3 to 4 ft.65 5.50 45.00



Hydrangea

FORSYTHIA—Golden Bell

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.....	\$.45	\$4.00	\$35.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.55	4.75	40.00

F. Intermedia. M.—A form with erect, arching branches, foliage resembling *Viridissima*, and flowers like *Fortunei*. Very free flowering.

F. suspensa. M.—A very early and showy spring bloomer; flowers bright yellow; branches long and slender.

F. suspensa Fortunii. M.—Grows upright; foliage deep green; flowers bright yellow.

F. viridissima. M.—A fine hardy shrub. Leaves and bark deep green; flowers yellow. Very early in spring.

HALESIA TETRAPTERA

See Deciduous Trees.

HAMAMELIS—Witch Hazel

H. virginica. M.—A tall shrub; yellow flowers; late in fall, just before the leaves fall. Foliage changes to bright colors in the fall.

Each Per 10 Per 100
2 to 3 ft..... \$.75 \$6.50 \$55.00
3 to 4 ft..... 1.00 9.00 80.00

HIBISCUS SYRIACUS—Althea or Rose of Sharon

These are very fine, hardy, free-growing, flowering shrubs, of very easy cultivation, and very desirable on account of their late summer blooming. Should be in every garden. Our collection comprises a great variety of colors and shades. (See descriptions below.)

Prices, unless otherwise noted:

Each Per 10 Per 100
18 to 24 in..... \$.35 \$3.00 \$25.00
2 to 3 ft..... .50 4.00 35.00
3 to 4 ft..... .65 5.50 45.00

H. alba fl. pl. L.—Semi-double, pure white.

H. anemoneflora. L.—Very large flower, measuring 3½ to 4 inches across; semi-double, red with a very deep red base on outer petals. Stamen showing prominently.

H. ardens. L.—Double violet, 2½ to 3 inches across flower; petals quilled; vigorous; very fine.

H. colestis. L.—Single, flowers large, of a delicate shade of azure blue, showing red base.

H. duchesse deBrabant. L.—Large, reddish lilac flowers.

H. Jean d'Arc. L.—One of the best; flowers pure white, double; strong grower.

H. paeoniaflora. L.—Double, bright rose, dwarf grower, free flowering.

H. purpurea. L.—Purple, semi-double, showing cardinal base.

H. rubra. L.—Double red.

H. rubis. L.—Single red, showing cardinal base, single and almost identical with *Coelestis Rubra*.

H. variegata fl. pl. M.—Variegated leaves, flowers very double, seldom open.

WEBER'S
TREES AND
PLANTS
ARE THE
RESULTS OF
YEARS OF
EXPERIENCE
IN
GROWING
ONLY
THE BEST



Privet Hedge

HYDRANGEA

H. arborescens. S.—This beautiful shrub is being sent out under various names, as "Snowball Hydrangea," "Hills of Snow," etc. This new American Hydrangea is believed to be the most beautiful, hardy flowering shrub introduced for many years.

The plant attains a height of five or six feet, with about the same breadth, is far more graceful than the old form of *Hydrangea Arborescens*. Flowers are borne in large trusses, beautifully formed and of dazzling whiteness, rendering it a plant of peerless beauty. Seems to do best in rather damp or shady location.

The flowers, when cut, remain in good condition a long time, thus making the plant especially useful for cut flowers.

Each Per 10 Per 100
18 to 24 in..... \$.65 \$5.50 \$45.00
2 to 3 ft..... .85 7.50 65.00

H. paniculata grandiflora (Bush Shape).

M.—This is one of the most valuable hardy shrubs in cultivation. It attains a height of six to eight feet, and is perfectly hardy in all parts of the country. The flowers are white, borne in immense pyramidal panicles nearly a foot in length. It commences flowering in July and continues until November. This is the finest flowering shrub for cemetery planting we know of.

Each Per 10 Per 100
18 to 24 in..... \$.65 \$5.50 \$45.00
2 to 3 ft..... .85 7.50 65.00

H. paniculata grandiflora (Tree Shape). M.—These are fine specimen plants, four to five feet high, trained to tree shape, with about three feet of straight stem and nice shaped heads. Should bloom profusely the first year.

Each Per 10 Per 100
3 to 4 ft..... \$1.25

H. paniculata (Type) M.—One of the most useful flowering shrubs. Flowers in large panicles on erect stems. They turn from white to a beautiful pink and red as fall approaches. The foliage is deep green and is always good. Aug. and Sept.

Each Per 10 Per 100
2 to 3 ft..... \$.85 \$7.50

3 to 4 ft..... 1.00 9.00

H. queratifolia. M.—Foliage large, very dark green, shaped like oak leaves. Flowers in flat clusters, tinted with yellow. An interesting shrub.

Each Per 10 Per 100
18 to 24 in..... \$1.25

2 to 3 ft..... 1.50

KERRIA (Corchorus)—Globe Flower

Handsome, free-flowering shrub, thriving in common garden soils.

K. japonica. Single yellow flowers, free-flowering. Dark green; a fine shrub for edging shrubbery groups, sometimes kills back to near the ground line, but sprouts readily and soon regains its former size.

Each Per 10 Per 100
18 to 24 in..... \$.60 \$5.00 \$45.00

2 to 3 ft..... .75 6.50 55.00

K. japonica fl. pl. S.—All summer. Handsome, light green, finely toothed foliage and showy flowers, freely and continuously produced.

Each Per 10 Per 100
18 to 24 in..... \$.60 \$5.00 \$45.00
2 to 3 ft..... .75 6.50 55.00

LIGUSTIGMUS—Privet

The Privet is now one of the best known shrubs, both for hedging and for ornamental planting on the lawn. All of the varieties offered have merit, some for their foliage, some for their berries. They are almost evergreen and of dense habit and bear shearing to any extent.

L. amourense (North). (Amour River Privet.) A distinct type which has been found hardy in the North. Foliage and habit of growth almost identical with the variety grown in the South. Flowers white, fruit black.

Each Per 10 Per 100
18 to 24 in..... \$.30 \$2.50 \$20.00
2 to 3 ft..... .40 3.25 27.50
3 to 4 ft..... .50 4.00 35.00

L. ibota. M.—The form is spreading, with curving branches. Foliage grayish green; flowers pure white, seeds bluish-black. A good border shrub and hedge plant.

Each Per 10 Per 100
18 to 24 in..... \$.30 \$2.50 \$20.00
2 to 3 ft..... .40 3.25 27.50

L. ovalifolium. (California Privet). M.—A vigorous, hardy variety, of fine habit, and foliage nearly evergreen. Makes a desirable ornamental shrub as well as hedge. California Privet has long been recognized as one of the very best plants for hedge purposes, as it is remarkable for its beautiful, dark green, glossy foliage, its quick, strong and symmetrical growth, its freedom from insects and scale, and its ability to withstand pruning and trimming into any desired shape. Our stock comprises upwards of 100,000 plants in the various sizes.

Each Per 10 Per 100
12 to 18 in..... \$.10 \$7.00 \$60.00
18 to 24 in..... .13 9.00 80.00
2 to 3½ ft..... .15 10.00 90.00
2½ to 3 ft..... .17 12.00 100.00
3 to 4 ft..... .20 15.00 125.00

L. ibota Regelianum (Regel's Privet). M.—A fine, hardy variety, desirable when grown singly as a specimen, or in mass planting; also suitable for hedges. This is one of the berried varieties.

Each Per 10 Per 100
18 to 24 in..... \$.50 \$4.50 \$40.00
24 to 30 in..... .60 5.50 50.00

L. vulgaris (English Privet). M.—Grayish green leaves, white flowers and black fruit. Very hardy.

Each Per 10 Per 100
18 to 24 in..... \$.35 \$3.00 \$25.00
2 to 3 ft..... .45 3.75 30.00



Rhus cotinus



Philadelphus or Mock Orange

LINDERA—Benzoin

L. aestivale (Spice-bush). L.—An attractive shrub, valued for its handsome flowers, which come before the leaves in early spring. The foliage turns bright yellow in autumn. Fruit scarlet and conspicuous.

Each Per 10 Per 100
2 to 3 ft. \$.50 \$4.50 \$40.00

LONICERA TARTARICA—Upright Honeysuckle

Prices, unless otherwise noted:

Each Per 10 Per 100
2 to 3 ft. \$.65 \$5.50 \$45.00
3 to 4 ft.75 6.50 55.00

L. fragrantissima. M.—In sheltered situations the dark green leaves of this shrub are retained nearly all winter. Its pretty pink and white flowers are numerous, but not very showy. Delightful fragrance. It is easily trained into a handsome bush.

Each Per 10 Per 100
2 to 3 ft. \$.65 \$5.50 \$45.00
3 to 4 ft.75 6.50 55.00

L. ledebourii. S.—A distinct species with red flowers in May.

L. morrowii. M.—A fine variety from Japan; valuable for its handsome red fruit.

L. ruprechtiana. S.—A fine variety from Manchuria, especially valuable for its showy red fruit.

L. tartaria alba. M.—Creamy white, fragrant flowers; forms a high bush. May and June.

L. tartaria grandiflora rosea. M.—A beautiful shrub, very vigorous, and producing bright red flowers striped with white in June.

L. tartaria rubra. M.—Pink flowers, which contrast beautifully with the foliage. June.

PHILADELPHUS—Syringa or Mock Orange

For grouping with other shrubs, forming large screens or hedges which may not require pruning, or used as single specimen lawn plants they are desirable. They will bear heavy pruning and quickly resume their free, semi-pendulous, picturesque effect.

Prices, unless otherwise noted:

Each Per 10 Per 100
2 to 3 ft. \$.45 \$3.75 \$30.00
3 to 4 ft.55 5.00 45.00
4 to 5 ft.90 8.00 70.00

P. coronarius (Mock Orange). L.—Early June. Fragrant pure white flowers, in dense clusters so numerous as to bear the branches down when flowering. One of the best.

Each Per 10 Per 100
2 to 3 ft. \$.50 \$4.50 \$40.00
3 to 4 ft.65 5.50 50.00

P. coronarius aureus (Golden Syringa). D.—A dense growing form, with clear, golden-yellow foliage well retained in color all summer. One of the best golden-leaved shrubs offered.

Each Per 10 Per 100
12 to 15 in. \$.50 \$4.50
15 to 18 in.65 5.50

P. coronarius flore plena (Double-flowered Syringa). L.—Partially double flowers; very fragrant.

Each Per 10 Per 100
18 to 24 in. \$.45 \$3.75 \$30.00
2 to 3 ft.55 5.00 45.00

P. coronarius grandiflorus (Large Flowering). L.—Has showy large flowers, slightly fragrant; branches somewhat straggling.

P. coronarius lewisi (Gordon's Syringa). L.—Vigorous grower and profuse bloomer; flowers slightly fragrant; late bloomer.

P. lemoinei. M.—A charming variety of upright growth; flowers small yellowish white, fragrant, completely covering the plant.

Each Per 10 Per 100
18 to 24 in. \$.50 \$4.50 \$40.00
2 to 3 ft.65 5.50 45.00

PHYSOCARPUS—Opulaster

P. opulifolius (Spirea). (Nine Bark). M.—A strong-growing shrub with white flowers.

Each Per 10 Per 100
2 to 3 ft. \$.45 \$3.75 \$30.00
3 to 4 ft.55 5.00 45.00

P. opulifolius luteus. M.—Very conspicuous from the golden hue of its foliage; of strong growth.

Each Per 10 Per 100
2 to 3 ft. \$.45 \$3.75 \$30.00
3 to 4 ft.55 5.00 45.00

POTENTILLA—Cinquefoil

P. fruticosa. D.—A good dwarf shrub with dense narrow foliage, gray-green leaves with numerous single yellow flowers throughout the summer. Particularly good for swamps and rocky places.

Each Per 10 Per 100
18 to 24 in. \$.65 \$5.50 \$45.00

RHODOTYPOS—White Kerria

R. kerrioides. L.—A choice and rare Japanese shrub, recently introduced. It is a slender branched bush, with very pretty, deeply veined leaves, and pure white flowers, borne at intervals all summer.

Each Per 10 Per 100
2 to 3 ft. \$.50 \$4.50 \$40.00
3 to 4 ft.65 5.50 50.00

RHUS—Sumach

R. canadensis (aromatica) (Fragrant Sumach). S.—A native variety, exhaling a strong odor. Flowers a greenish white; leaves lobed.

Each Per 10 Per 100
18 to 24 in. \$.65 \$5.50 \$45.00
2 to 3 ft.75 6.50 55.00

R. copallina (Dwarf Sumach). S.—Shining green foliage, changing to rich crimson in autumn; greenish yellow flowers in August.

Each Per 10 Per 100
2 to 3 ft. \$.65 \$5.50 \$45.00
3 to 4 ft.75 6.50 55.00

R. cotinus (Purple Fringe). L.—A much admired small tree or shrub for its curious fringe of hair-like flowers that cover the whole surface of the plant in middle summer.

Each Per 10 Per 100
3 to 4 ft. \$.75 \$6.50 \$55.00
4 to 5 ft.85 7.50 65.00

R. glabra (Smooth Sumach). L.—Very effective in autumn with its crimson seeds and foliage.

Each Per 10 Per 100
2 to 3 ft. \$.45 \$3.75 \$30.00
3 to 4 ft.55 5.00 45.00

R. glabra lacinata (Cut-leaved). M.—A variety with deeply cut, fern-like foliage. An elegant plant for groups on the lawn.

Each Per 10 Per 100
15 to 18 in. \$.65 \$5.50
18 to 24 in.85 7.50

R. typhina (Staghorn Sumach). L.—A large shrub or tree, brilliant foliage and scarlet fruit in autumn.

Each Per 10 Per 100
2 to 3 ft. \$.45 \$3.75 \$30.00
3 to 4 ft.50 4.50 40.00

R. typhina lacinata (Staghorn Sumach). L.—A large shrub or tree, brilliant foliage and scarlet fruit in autumn. A very pretty effect among shrubbery collections.

Each Per 10 Per 100
2 to 3 ft. \$.50 \$4.50 \$40.00
3 to 4 ft.65 5.50
3 to 4 ft.65 5.50

RIBES—Currant

Vigorous, remarkably healthy plants of easiest culture. Besides this ornamental foliage and flowers, the fruit of several of the varieties is showy and very attractive. Valuable for grouping as a class or with other shrubs.

Each Per 10 Per 100

2 to 3 ft. \$.75 \$6.50

R. gordonianum (Gordon's Currant). M.—May and June. A valuable hybrid with orange-red flowers in showy spikes. Very choice.

R. odoratum (aureum) (Missouri Currant). M.—May. Golden yellow, spicy fragrant flowers in showy racemes. Foliage shining and glabrous, taking on showy autumnal coloring.

R. sanguineum (Double Crimson Flowers). M.—Flowers very double, showy. This and its type do best in somewhat protected situations.

RUBUS—Bramble

R. odoratus (Flowering Raspberry). S.—Foliage large; flowers pretty rosy purple.

Each Per 10 Per 100

2 to 3 ft. \$.55 \$5.00

ORDER EARLY!

SAMBUCUS—Elder

Rapid growing shrubs with ornamental foliage, flowers and fruit. Will thrive in all soils, but give best fruiting results in that of a moist nature. The Golden Elder is one of the finest golden-leaved shrubs, and is very useful. It shows its color best on a dry soil.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$.50	\$4.50	\$40.00
3 to 4 ft.	.65	5.50	45.00

S. canadensis (Common American Elder). L.—Broad panicles of white flowers in June; reddish purple berries in autumn. A well-known native shrub.

S. canadensis aurea (Golden). L.—A beautiful golden-foliaged form. Very useful for foliage effect.

S. nigra (Black-berried Elder). L.—Of medium growth, with purplish-black berries in September.

S. nigra laciniata (Cut-leaved). L.—Deeply cut foliage.

S. nigra variegata (Variegated). L.—Foliage beautifully variegated with silver and green.

S. racemosa (Red-berried Elder). L.—White flowers in panicles in spring, followed by bright red berries.

SPIREA—Meadow Sweet

An indispensable class of small to medium-sized shrubs, embracing a wide range of foliage, habit of growth, color of flowers and season of blooming. All of easiest culture in all soils.

Prices, unless otherwise noted:

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$.45	\$3.75	\$30.00
3 to 4 ft.	.55	4.50	37.50

S. arguta. S.—Of dwarf habit; flowers clear white. The best early-flowering White Spirea. Early May.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$.50	\$4.50	\$40.00
2 to 3 ft.	.65	5.50	.....

S. bumalda Anthony Waterer. D.—A new crimson-flowered variety; one of the most beautiful of dwarf flowering shrubs. It makes a low, compact bush, 15 to 18 inches high, and is covered nearly the whole growing season with large umbels of deep crimson flowers. Perfectly hardy, it makes a fine, compact plant for low clumps or for bedding purposes. Grown as a pot plant, it is a fine plant for house decorations.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
12 to 18 in.	\$.50	\$4.50	\$40.00
18 to 24 in.	.65	5.50	45.00

S. Bumalda. S.—A spreading, low bush, with dark leaves brightened by corymbs of pretty, light pink flowers in May, and at intervals all summer.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
12 to 18 in.	\$.50	\$4.50	\$40.00
18 to 24 in.	.65	5.50	45.00

S. Billardi. M.—Medium sized shrub, producing spiked panicles of flowers, bright rose color.

**Spirea Van Houtte**

S. callosa alba. D.—Of compact growth, with upright branches, crowded with large, flat clusters of white flowers nearly all summer.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
12 to 18 in.	\$.50	\$4.50	\$40.00
18 to 24 in.	.65	5.50	45.00

S. collosa superba. Flowers deep rose-red. A fine garden variety.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$.50	\$4.50	.....
24 to 30 in.	.65	5.50	.....

S. Douglasii. M.—Immense terminal spikes of deep rose-colored flowers. One of the best.

S. collosa Froebelli (Froebel's). D.—Flowers bright rosy-red, in flat umbels, one of the most attractive of the Spireas. Blooms in June.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
12 to 18 in.	\$.50	\$4.50	\$40.00
18 to 24 in.	.65	5.50	45.00

S. Fontenayii alba. M.—A pretty variety, with white flowers in summer. Upright grower.

S. Fontenayii rosea. M.—Of same habit as *Font. alba* but flowers are rosy-white.

S. Margareta (Margarets). M.—Flowers soft pink. A plant of free growth, which should be allowed plenty of room to develop; it carries a great quantity of bloom.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$.50	\$4.50	\$40.00
24 to 30 in.	.65	5.50	45.00

S. Billardi. M.—Medium sized shrub, producing spiked panicles of flowers, bright rose color.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
12 to 18 in.	\$.50	\$4.50	\$40.00
18 to 24 in.	.65	5.50	45.00

**DON'T
OVERLOOK
WEBER'S
SHRUB
COLLECTION
AS
ILLUSTRATED
ON INSIDE
FRONT COVER**

See page 19
for Description

S. flexuosa. D.—A beautiful low shrub with very ornamental deep green, dense foliage. Branches spreading and drooping. Flowers insignificant, in small terminal panicles. Freezes back during the winter.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$.45	\$4.00	.....
24 to 30 in.	.65	5.40	45.00

SYMPHORICARPUS—St. Peter's Wort

S. racemosus (Snowberry). S.—Flowers inconspicuous, rose-colored in June and July; leaves thin, dark green; fruits large, milk-white, clustered; persistent until late in winter.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18 to 24 in.	\$.40	\$3.50	\$30.00
2 to 3 ft.	.50	4.50	40.00

SYRINGA—Lilac

S. japonica. M.—A species from Japan, becoming a good sized tree. Foliage dark green, glossy; leathery; flowers creamy white, odorless, in great panicles. A month later than other Lilacs.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$.75	\$6.75	.....

(Syringa continued on next page.)



Sambucus—Elder



Flowers of the Clematis

ORNAMENTAL VINES AND CLIMBERS

AKEBIA

A. quinata.—A beautiful, hardy Japanese vine, with unique foliage and chocolate purple flowers of delightful fragrance, in large clusters. Each Per 10 Per 100
2-yr. old plants..... \$.75 \$6.50

AMPELOPSIS

A. quinquefolia Engelmanni (Engelmanni Ivy). Shorter jointed than *Quinquefolia*. A good climber; grows 6 to 10 feet in a season. Each Per 10 Per 100

2-yr. old plants..... \$.45 \$3.75 \$30.00

A. quinquefolia (American Ivy or Virginia Creeper).—Has beautiful digitate leaves that become rich crimson in autumn; a very rapid grower. One of the finest vines for covering walls, verandas or trunks of trees.

Each Per 10 Per 100
2-yr. old plants..... \$.40 \$3.50 \$30.00

A. tricuspidata Veitchi (Boston Ivy).—of Japanese origin; entirely hardy, with foliage turning brilliant red in autumn. It clings tightly to walls, and is unsurpassed as a basket or vase plant.

Each Per 10 Per 100
2-yr. old plants..... \$.50 \$4.50 \$40.00
Potted plants, May de-
livery..... .75 7.00

BIGNONIA—Trumpet Vine

B. radicans (American Climbing Trumpet Vine).—A splendid, hardy climbing plant, with large trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers in August.

Each Per 10 Per 100
2-yr. old plants..... \$.50 \$4.50

Ampelopsis tricuspidata Veitchi
on wall

CELASTRUS—Bitter Sweet

C. scandens.—A native climber, with handsome, glossy foliage and large clusters of beautiful orange-crimson fruits, retaining all winter. Very bright in effect and charming for winter decorations.

Each Per 10 Per 100
2-yr. old plants..... \$.50 \$4.50

CLEMATIS

A beautiful class of hardy climbers, excellent for pillars or trellises. They delight in a rich soil and sunny situations, and are perfectly hardy.



Clematis

C. coccinea.—A native Southern species, quite hardy, flowers small, bright scarlet; a very interesting plant.

Each Per 10 Per 100
2-yr. old plants..... \$.65 \$5.50

C. Henryii.—A magnificent, large white flower, a free grower and bloomer.

Each Per 10 Per 100
2-yr. old plants..... \$.80 \$7.50

C. Jackmannii.—Deep violet purple, with a rich velvety appearance. One of the best.

Each Per 10 Per 100
2-yr. old plants..... \$.80 \$7.50

C. paniculata.—A vine of very rapid growth, quickly covering trellises and arbors with handsome, clean, glossy green foliage. The flowers are of medium size, pure white, borne in immense sheets, and of a most delicious and penetrating fragrance.

Each Per 10 Per 100
2-yr. old plants..... \$.50 \$4.50 \$40.00
3-yr. old plants..... .75 6.50

Potted plants, ready
May 1st..... .75 6.50

DOLICHOS JAPONICA—Kudzu Vine

See *Pueraria Thunbergiana*.

EUONYMUS

E. radicans variegata.—An evergreen vine with variegated foliage that clings to walls like ivy. Strong pot-grown plants.

Each Per 10 Per 100
4-in. pot plants, strong. \$.75 \$6.50

E. radicans vegeta.—A strong growing variety with larger leaves than the type, and producing bright orange-red berries which remain on the plant the greater part of the winter. As an evergreen, absolutely hardy wall cover this plant is unequalled. An enthusiastic horticultural writer predicts that it will become as popular for this purpose here as the Ivy is in England.

Each Per 10 Per 100
Strong plants, in pots.. \$1.00

HEDERA—Ivy

The Ivies are evergreens and frequently suffer from exposure to the bright sunlight in winter. For this reason the north side of a wall or building is a better situation than the south.

H. helix (English Ivy).—A familiar evergreen vine, dark green leaves, favors shady location. The young wood sometimes winter-kills in this climate, due to the action of the sun more than the cold. Suitable to cover buildings, rocks, trellis work, graves, and as a carpet under trees in places where grass will not grow.

Each Per 10 Per 100
3-in. pots, strong plants \$.30 \$2.50 \$20.00
4-in. pots, extra plants .40 3.50 30.00

LONICERA—Honeysuckle

Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-yr. old. strong plants	\$.50	\$4.50
		\$40.00

L. japonica aurea reticulata.—A variety with beautifully variegated foliage; leaves netted and veined with clear yellow; flowers yellow and fragrant.

L. japonica (Bracypoda).—A strong, vigorous grower; dark green foliage; flowers yellow and fragrant.

L. japonica chinensis (Chinese Evergreen).—Blooms at intervals through the summer and retains its foliage late in winter. Flowers nearly white.

L. japonica Halleana.—Color white, changing to yellow, very fragrant, blooms from June to November.

L. periclymenum Belgica (Monthly Fragrant).—A fine rapid growing variety; flowers large and very fragrant; color red and yellow; a constant bloomer.

L. sempervirens (Scarlet Trumpet).—A strong, rapid climber; blooms very freely the entire season; bright red, trumpet-shaped flowers.



Lonicera Japonica Halleana



Pueraria Thunbergiana

LYCIUM—Matrimony Vine

L. chinense.—Very hardy, grows anywhere. The slender, drooping branches are somewhat thorny and bear grayish green leaves. Flowers small, pink and purple, from June to September, and are then succeeded by a profusion of bright scarlet and orange fruits through late fall and winter. A good plant for covering trellis work and bowers; also for covering bare places of rock.

Each	Per 10	Per 100
2 to 3 ft.	\$.45	\$3.75
		\$30.00

PERIPLOCA—Silk Vine

P. graeca.—A beautiful, rapid growing climber. Fine to twine around an old tree or other support; will grow 30 to 40 feet in height. Flowers purple, brown, in auxiliary clusters. Foliage glossy.

Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-yr. old plants	\$.65	\$5.50

PUERARIA THUNBERGIANA—Kudzu
Vine (Dolichos)

P. thunbergiana.—This is without a doubt the fastest growing vine we know of; we have grown and recommend same to our customers

wanting a fast-growing vine for covering arbors and trellises, also for covering rocky slopes; for a number of years it is only lately that we have become acquainted with its other good qualities.

Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-yr. old plants	\$.50	\$4.50
		\$40.00

WISTARIA

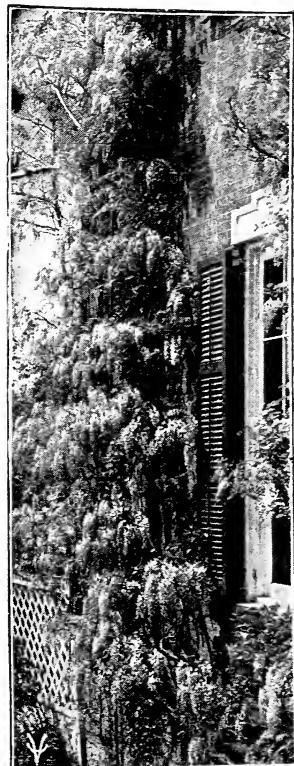
The Wistaria is one of the most decorative of vines, and for porch decoration without too much shade it has no superior. The long, twining branches bear great sprays of foliage, while its charming flowers sway with every passing breeze.

W. chinensis (Chinese).—Flowers in clusters, pale blue, sometimes gives a second crop of flowers in the fall.

Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-yr. old plants	\$.65	\$5.50
		\$40.00

W. chinensis alba.—Of similar habit to *chinensis*, with pure white flowers.

Each	Per 10	Per 100
2-yr. old plants	\$1.00	\$9.00



Wistaria

PLANT
VINES

To Hide Unsightly
Objects, Tree
Stumps, Founda-
tions, Out-
buildings, Etc.



EVERGREENS—CONIFERAE

Our trees have all been transplanted two or three times, are handsome, selected trees, well branched and rooted, suitable for lawns, etc.

Evergreens can be most successfully transplanted a short time before they are ready to start into growth in the spring. They can also be planted safely very early in the fall. The soil to receive them should be mellow and fine, and great care taken that it is well packed about the roots after they have been well spread out in a natural position.

SPECIMEN EVERGREEN

We have some very large specimen trees in Pines, Spruce, Junipers, etc., from 6 to 12 feet high, for immediate results. If interested write us for specifications. By our method of digging we can handle large trees with perfect safety.

All Evergreens are dug with ball and burlapped the "WEBER WAY"—None better.

ABIES—Fir

A. Canadensis (Hemlock).—See *Tsuga*.

A. Douglassii.—See "Pseudotsuga."

Biota.—*Arborvitae*. See *Thuja*.

JUNIPERUS—Juniper or Cedar

J. chinensis Pfitzeriana (Pfitzer's Juniper).—Very distinct, being of a striking graceful habit; the color of foliage a bright silvery green; perfectly hardy.

Each Per 10
2 to 3 ft. wide, specimens \$8.00 \$75.00
3 to 4 ft. wide, specimens 12.00

J. communis hibernica (Irish Juniper).—One of the most popular Junipers known. Rigidly upright and formal in character, resembling a green column.

Each Per 10
2 to 30-in. specimens \$3.50 \$30.00
30 to 36 in. specimens 4.50 40.00

J. couanarti (Counart's Juniper).—Of pyramidal habit, branches graceful, of a pleasing dark green. A beautiful tree in every way.

Each Per 10
2 to 3 ft. specimens \$7.00 \$65.00

J. Schottii.—A fine hardy evergreen of columnar habit. Foliage light green and feathery.

Each Per 10
2 to 3 ft. specimens \$6.50 \$60.00
3 to 4 ft. specimens 9.00 85.00

J. Virginiana (Red Cedar).—One of the most valuable trees for screens and windbreaks; perfectly hardy; too well known to need description.

Our trees are all extra well shaped and have been several times transplanted.

Each Per 10
2 to 3 ft. \$4.50 \$35.00
3 to 4 ft. 6.00 55.00
4 to 5 ft. 10.00 90.00

J. Virginiana glauca (Silvery Red Cedar).—Fine, vigorous grower; cone-shaped, and having a peculiar whitish color.

Each Per 10
2 to 3 ft. \$6.00 \$55.00
3 to 4 ft. 8.50 80.00

PICEA—Spruce

P. alba (White Spruce).—Of compact, pyramidal form, and greater symmetry than that of the Norway Spruce, but possibly of less vigorous growth; elegant silvery foliage.

Each Per 10
18 to 24 in. \$3.50 \$30.00
2 to 3 ft. 5.00 45.00
3 to 4 ft. 7.50 70.00

P. canadensis (Black Hill Spruce).—In habit of growth something like *P. Alba*, except that foliage is of a bluish green. A very pretty, compact growing evergreen.

Each Per 10
18 to 24 in. \$3.50 \$30.00
2 to 3 ft. 5.00 45.00
3 to 4 ft. 7.50 70.00

P. excelsa (Norway Spruce).—Rapid in growth, gracefully drooping in habit, dense in structure, regular in outline and perfectly hardy.

Each Per 10
18 to 24 in. \$2.50 \$20.00
2 to 3 ft. 3.50 30.00
3 to 4 ft. 5.00 45.00

Select specimens 6 to 12 feet high, priced upon application.

P. pungens (Green Form Colorado Spruce).—Of pyramidal habit and compact growth; leaves bluish-green. A free grower and perfectly hardy. This is the common variety.

Each Per 10
18 to 24 in. \$5.00

P. pungens glauca (Blue Form Colorado Spruce).—This is the selected blue form of the *Picea Pungens*. Only a small percentage of this variety produces the true blue foliage.

Each Per 10
18 to 24 in. \$7.50

P. pungens Kosteri (Koster's Blue Spruce).—The richest colored of the tinted evergreens, hardy, vigorous grower, elegant habit. A beautiful tree for any lawn with its silvery blue sheen. We handle only the very best imported grafted trees of this variety.

Each Per 10
2 to 3 ft. \$20.00
3 to 4 ft. 30.00

PINUS—Pine

P. nigra austriaca (Austrian Pine).—From Central Europe. Leaves or needles stiff and dark green. Hardy everywhere and one of the most valuable conifers for windbreaks, belts, etc.

Each Per 10
2 to 3 ft. \$5.00 \$45.00
3 to 4 ft. 7.00 65.00
4 to 5 ft. 9.00 85.00

P. flexilis (Limber Pine).—On the order of White Pine, only that the foliage is longer and more flexible. One of the prettiest of the Pine family.

Each Per 10
2 to 3 ft. \$4.00 \$35.00
3 to 4 ft. 5.50 50.00

P. montana Mughus (Dwarf Mountain Pine). Very distinct, leaves short, stiff, a little twisted and thickly distributed over the branches; does

not grow tall, but spreads over the ground, generally assuming a globular form; very dense.

Each Per 10
12 to 18 inches wide \$3.50 \$30.00
18 to 24 inches wide 4.50 40.00
24 to 30 inches wide, specimens 10.00

P. strobus (White Pine).—An old and well known native tree of rapid growth and entirely hardy.

Each Per 10
2 to 3 ft. \$3.00 \$25.00
3 to 4 ft. 4.00 35.00
4 to 5 ft. 5.00 45.00

P. sylvestris (Scotch Pine).—A rapid grower; very hardy, from the central portion of Europe, with short, rigid, light green leaves. Very valuable for screens and for masses.

Each Per 10
4 to 5 ft. \$5.00 \$45.00
5 to 6 ft. 7.50 70.00
6 to 8 ft. 10.00 90.00

PSEUDOTSUGA

P. Douglassii (Douglas Fir).—Large, conical form; branches spreading, horizontal; leaves light green above, glaucous below.

Each Per 10
2 to 3 ft. \$4.00 \$35.00
3 to 4 ft. 6.00 55.00

THUYA—*Arborvitae*

T. occidentalis (American *Arborvitae*).—A well known native species of great value. It forms an upright conical tree of only medium size, and is especially valuable for screens and hedges.

Each Per 10
2 to 3 ft. \$3.50 \$30.00
3 to 4 ft. 5.00 45.00
4 to 5 ft. 10.00 90.00



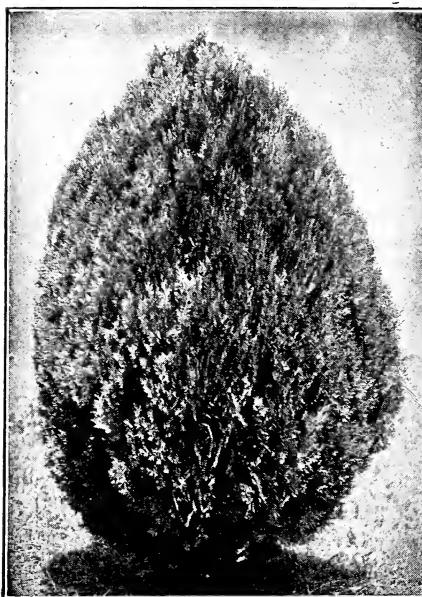
Evergreens are Essential

READ:
TERMS AND CONDITIONS
OF SALE

Pages 1 and 2



White Spruce—*Picea alba*



Orientale Arborvitae

Thuya-Arborvitae—Continued

T. occidentalis globosa (Globe Arborvitae).—Same shade of green as *Pyramidalis*.

1 ft. wide and 1 ft. high Each Per 10
\$5.00

T. occidentalis Wareana (Siberian Arborvitae).—Forms a dense, broad, regular pyramid with dark green foliage. Very hardy.

Each Per 10
18 to 24 in. \$5.00

T. occidentalis Douglassi (Douglas Golden).—In habit of growth same as *T. occidentalis* except that the young tips are of a golden hue; the best of the golden foliage Thuyas.

Each Per 10
18 to 24 in. \$4.00

2 to 3 ft. 5.50

T. occidentalis pyramidalis (Pyramidalis Arborvitae).—Of upright pyramidal compact habit. Very desirable.

Each Per 10
2 to 3 ft. \$4.50 \$40.00
3 to 4 ft. 5.50 50.00

T. orientalis aurea nana (Berkman's Golden Arborvitae) (also *Biota Orientalis Aurea Nana*).—The most popular *Biota* grown. This conifer is of dwarf, compact and symmetrical habit. A perfect gem for small gardens, cemetery lots or formal planting. For window boxes and vases this variety is most effective.

	Each	Per 10
15 to 18 inches.	\$3.00	.....
18 to 24 inches.	5.00	.....

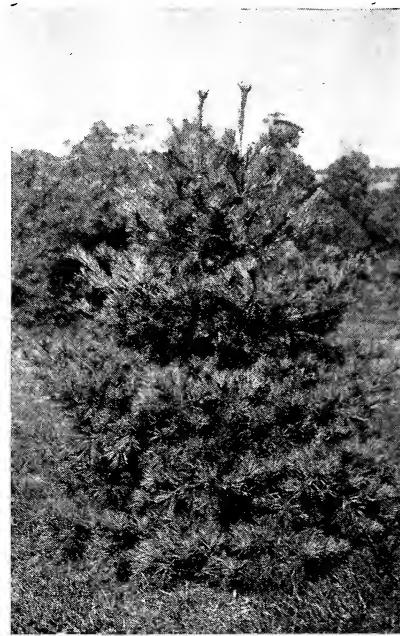
T. orientalis (Chinese Arborvitae).—Pyramidal growth, densely clothed with fresh, lively green foliage; very hardy; one of the best.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.	\$3.50	\$30.00
3 to 4 ft.	5.00	45.00

TSUGA—Hemlock

T. canadensis.—A native species of undoubted worth and beauty. Entirely hardy, with drooping branches and dense habit.

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.	\$5.50	\$50.00
3 to 4 ft.	7.50	70.00

White Pine—*Pinus Strobus*

I. *Verticillata*.—See Deciduous Shrubs.

MAHONIA

Mahonia aquifolia (Holly-Leaved Mahonia).—A native species of medium size, with purplish, shiny, prickly leaves, and showy, bright yellow flowers in May, succeeded by bluish berries. Its glossy foliage and neat habit render it a very popular plant for decorative purposes.

Each Per 10

	Each	Per 10
10 to 12 inches.	\$2.00	.....
12 to 15 inches.	2.50	.....

A. amoena hinodegiri.—A bright scarlet form of the well-known Azalea Amoena, but far surpasses it in brilliancy and general beauty; a profuse bloomer; foliage evergreen.

	Each	Per 10
10 to 12 inches.	\$2.50	.....
12 to 15 inches.	3.00	.....

ILEX—Holly

The Hollies are coming into demand as people get to know what splendid ornamental plants they are. The foliage is always beautiful, the flowers interesting and the fruits ornamental. A group of Hollies is always a source of pleasure.

I. opaca (American Holly).—This is our native Holly, but is a rare plant in our American nurseries.

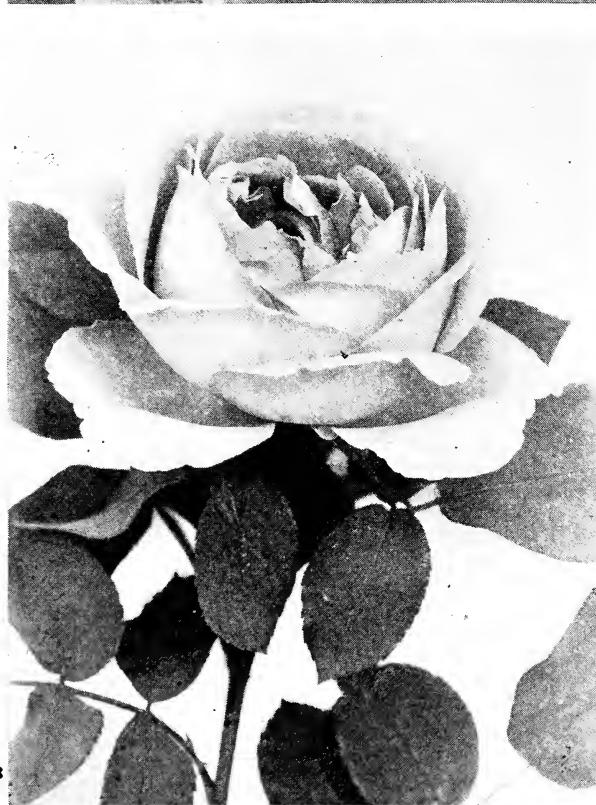
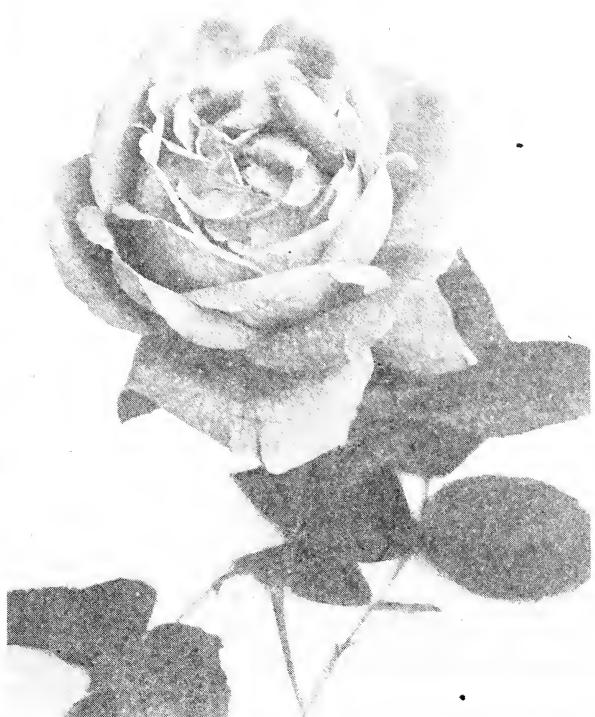
	Each	Per 10
18 to 24 inches, balled and burlapped.	\$10.00	.....
2 to 3 ft., balled and burlapped.	13.00	.....

EVERGREENS

add a touch of distinction
to the planting that can-
not be obtained with any
other ornamental tree.



Views on Grounds of F. C. Thompson, Webster Groves, Mo.



WEBER'S SPECIAL COLLECTION—HARDY HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

In offering this collection of high class hardy Roses, we have endeavored to select the very best varieties in the various colors. For descriptions see **Hybrid Perpetual Roses** in this **Guide**.

The varieties offered are:

1 Frau Karl Druschke,	3 Paul Neyron,
2 Ulrich Brunner,	4 Mrs. John Laing.

We offer the above four varieties in two separate collections.

Collection No. 4.—A. Is for dormant plants for shipment

during March or early April according to climatic conditions. Our SPECIAL PRICE for March and April shipment is \$3.60. Postage paid.

Collection No. 4.—B. Is for plants that have been potted in 5 and 6 inch pots last fall, carried over in cold frames during the winter, will be ready for shipment latter part of April and early May. These plants are too large to send by parcel post; must be shipped by express, charges collect. Our SPECIAL PRICE, \$4.50.



American Beauty



Dean Hale

ROSES

Soil.—Roses delight in a clay loam, enriched with well-rotted barnyard manure. Dig up the soil thoroughly to a depth of 12 to 15 inches, pulverize well; do not raise beds above the level of the surrounding soil. Soak the bed occasionally during the summer with weak manure water.

Location.—Roses delight in an open, airy situation, unshaded by trees and buildings. Always plant in solid beds and each class for itself.

When to Plant.—We advocate planting Hybrid Perpetuals, Ramblers, Prairie, Wichuraiana, Moss, Rugosa, Australian and Sweet Briars in the fall, wherever possible. If planted in spring, should be planted as early as possible before growth starts. Hybrid Teas, Tea, China, Polyantha and Climbing Hybrid Teas are best planted in the spring, during April and May. Pot grown plants are best in these classes and can be planted the same as Geraniums or other bedding plants, at any time after severe freezing weather is past.

Protection.—As soon as severe freezing weather sets in, raise the earth around the plant three or four inches, cover entire bed with dry, light manure, then cover with leaves, straw, or evergreen boughs, weighting with light pieces of wood or tree branches.

Soil Conditions.—No Roses should be planted at any time that the soil is in a wet, soggy condition. The soil should be in a loose, friable condition. The plants should be firmly packed, first with the hands and then with the foot; be careful not to bruise the roots, or to break the ball on the potted class excepting to remove some of the top soil of the ball. Be sure to give your plants a good soaking of water immediately after planting. The following day after planting loosen up the soil around the plants to a depth of about one-half inch, so as to form a loose soil mulch. Water at intervals according to weather conditions, until the plants have become well established, after which little or no watering need be given except in extreme drought conditions when a good, thorough soaking about once a week will be found very beneficial. Watering should only be done late in the evening at any time, and the ground raked over the following morning. If you will follow these instructions, you should have no trouble in raising a fine lot of Roses.

Pruning.—This should be done during March. For Hybrid Perpetuals remove about one-third to one-half of the previous year's growth. Strong-growing varieties require less pruning back than weak-growing ones. In the everblooming class two-thirds of the previous year's growth should be removed. Cut out all old or decayed wood annually, also all feeble branches and such as are crowding each other. Some of the Hybrid Perpetual varieties can be made to bloom again in the fall, if pruned soon after spring blossoming time is over.

Insects and Diseases.—Do not let these discourage you. There are now a number of remedies, easily applied, that will rid your plants of any insects very quickly if applied promptly.

WEBER'S SELECTED LIST

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES—*Rosa Hybrida Cifera*

This class of roses is admirably suited for garden culture, for the formation of rose beds, hedges and permanent plantations, where hardy varieties of roses are desired. They are of easy culture and luxuriant in a deep rich soil. They are benefited by mulching in the fall of the year. Prune according to the habit of growth, cutting back close all weak shoots and shortening the long canes to a convenient length.

Alfred Colombe—Carmine crimson.

American Beauty—Rich red.

Anna de Diesbach—Shell pink.

Baron de Bonstettin—Rich dark red.

Capt. Hayward—Bright scarlet.

Clio—Flesh color.

Frau Karl Druschke—Pure white.

General Jacqueminot—Velvety crimson.

George Ahrendes—Bright carmine rose.

George Dickson—Blackish crimson.

J. B. Clark—Intense scarlet.

Margaret Dickson—White, flesh center.

Mrs. John Laing—Bright shining pink.

Paul Neyron—Beautiful pink.

Ulrich Brunner—Brilliant cherry red.

Strong dormant plants, 2-year. Each, \$1.00; per 10, \$9.00; per 100, \$80.00.

Same grade as above but potted in 5 and 6-in. pots, ready for delivery after April 15th. Each, \$1.25; per 10, \$11.50.

EVERBLOOMING ROSES Consisting of Hybrid Teas, Teas, Bourbon, Pybrid Polyantha and China or Bengal Roses

Letters H. T. denotes Hybrid Tea Roses.

Letter T. denotes Tea Roses.

Letter B. denotes Bourbon Roses.

Letter C. denotes China or Bengal Roses.

Letters H. Pol. denotes Hybrid Polyantha.

This class of roses is suitable for general cultivation, as they are usually our very best roses, blooming continuously throughout the season. Require more care in winter protection than do the Hybrid Perpetuals in this climate and further north, but will repay the extra care in a goodly supply of fine flowers when roses of the hardy variety are scarce.

(Not ready for delivery before latter part of April and early May, according to weather

conditions. Customers will do well to leave the time of shipment to us.)

NOTICE—In case we are sold out on any one grade, we reserve the right to substitute variety of same color or send either the next larger or smaller grade, changing prices accordingly. If it is not desirable that we do this, please so state on your order.

Bessie Brown (H. T.)—White flushed with pink.

Betty (H. T.)—Coppery rose.

British Queen (H. T.)—Pure white after opening.

Clothilde Soupert (H. Pol.)—White shading to deep pink.

Columbia (H. T.)—Peach-blown pink.

Dean Hole (H. T.)—Salmon pink.

Duchess of Wellington (H. T.)—Saffron yellow.

Edith Part (H. T.)—Rich red, suffused deep salmon.

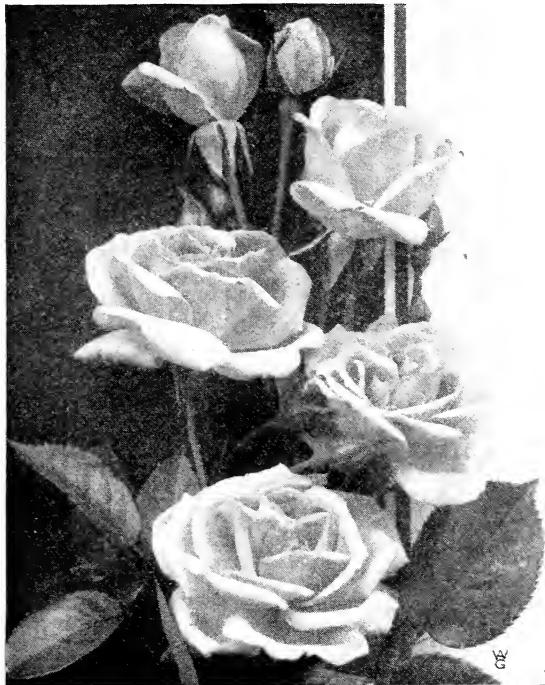
Etoile de France (H. T.)—Clear red crimson velvet.

Farbenkoenigen (H. T.)—Imperial pink.

Francis Scott Key (H. T.)—Red, shading to cerise.

General McArthur (H. T.)—Vivid crimson scarlet.

(Continued on next page.)



Clothilde Soupert



Rhea Reid

WEBER'S SELECT LIST OF ROSES

General Superior Arnold Janssen (H. T.)—Deep carmine red.

George C. Waud (H. T.)—Vermilion, with orange red.

Gruss an Teplitz (C.)—Fiery crimson, very hardy.

Hadley (H. T.)—Rich velvety crimson.

Hermosa (B.)—Soft, deep pink.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock (H. T.)—Clear imperial pink.

Kaisserin Augusta Victoria (H. T.)—Pure white, very fine.

Killarney (H. T.)—Brilliant sparkling pink.

Killarney Brilliant (H. T.)—Bright true pink.

Lady Alice Stanley (H. T.)—Deep coral rose, shading to delicate flesh.

Lady Hillingdon (T.)—Deep apricot yellow.

La France (H. T.)—Silvery rose.

Laurent Carle (H. T.)—Brilliant velvety carmine.

Los Angeles (H. T.)—Flame pink.

Mad. Caroline Testout (H. T.)—Brilliant satiny rose.

Mad. Edouard Herriot or Daily Mail (H. T.)—Coral-red shading of yellow terra cotta, bronze and geranium red, something of every color.

Mad. Second Weber (H. T.)—Rosy salmon.

Maman Cochet (T.)—Rich rosy pink.

Mary Countess of Ilchester (H. T.)—Crimson carmine.

Mrs. Charles Russell (H. T.)—Bright rose pink.

Mrs. Aaron Ward (H. T.)—Indian yellow.

President Taft (H. T.)—Shell pink.

Radiance (H. T.)—Brilliant rosy carmine.

Rhea Reid (H. T.)—Rich red.

Richmond (H. T.)—Scarlet crimson.

Souvenir de President Carnot (H. T.)—Delicate flush white.

Sunburst (H. T.)—Golden orange.

Wm. R. Smith (T.)—Creamy white shading to pink.

Strong 3-in. pot plants, fall, 1920, propagation.

Each, 35c; per 10, \$3.00; per 100, \$25.00.

Strong 4-in. pot plants. Each, 50c; per 10,

\$4.50; per 100, \$40.00.

Strong 5 and 6-in. pots, 1 year, field grown Each, \$1.00; per 10, \$9.00; per 100, \$80.00.

Dwarf Polyantha, or Baby Rambler

Catherine Zeimet (White Baby Rambler)—Pure white.

Cecil Brunner—White shading salmon.

Erna Teschendorff—Carmine red.

Jessie—Bright cherry crimson.

Louise Welter (Baby Tausendschoen)—Rose, veined with soft clear pink.

Madam Norbert Levavasseur (Baby Rambler)—Brilliant ruby red.

Maman Levavasseur (Pink Baby Rambler)—Pure pink.

Mrs. Cutbusch—Bright deep pink.

Orleans—Brilliant geranium red.

Strong 3-in. pot plants, fall, 1920 propagation.

Each, 35c; per 10, \$3.00; per 100, \$25.00.

Strong 4-in. pot plants. Each, 50c; per 10,

\$4.50; per 100, \$40.00.

Strong 5 and 6-in. pots, 1-year field grown.

Each, \$1.00; per 10, \$9.00, per 100, \$80.00.

WEBER'S SPECIAL COLLECTION OF HYBRID TEA AND BABY RAMBLER ROSES.

(See 3d page of cover.)

For the convenience of customers who are not familiar with the many varieties of roses offered and for those who merely want a few good varieties for garden use or for Cemetery planting, we have selected six of our very best varieties in the Hybrid Tea Class and three varieties of Baby Roses, aiming to cover the colors as nearly as it is possible in so limited a selection.

Varieties in this collection. No. 1, Radiance. No. 2, Cecil Brunner. No. 3, La France. No. 4, Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. No. 5, Baby Rambler. No. 6, Mrs. Aaron Ward. No. 7, Laurent Carle. No. 8, Baby Tausendchoen. No. 9, Etoile De France.

We offer the six varieties, Numbers 1, 3, 4, 6, 7 and 9 as **Collection No. 2 A** in 3-inch pot plants, fall 1920 propagation for \$1.80. Postage paid.

Collection No. 2 B.—Same varieties as **No. 2 A**, but stronger plants from 4-inch pots, earlier propagation for \$2.75. Postage paid.

Collection No. 2 C.—The 3 Baby Roses, Nos. 2, 5 and 8, as shown on 3d page of cover, in 3-inch pot plants for 90 cts. Postage paid.

Collection No. 2 D.—Same varieties as **No. 2 (C)**, but stronger plants from 4-inch pots, for \$1.35. Postage paid.

Collection No. 2 E.—The full collection of nine varieties, from 3-inch pots for \$2.70. Postage paid.

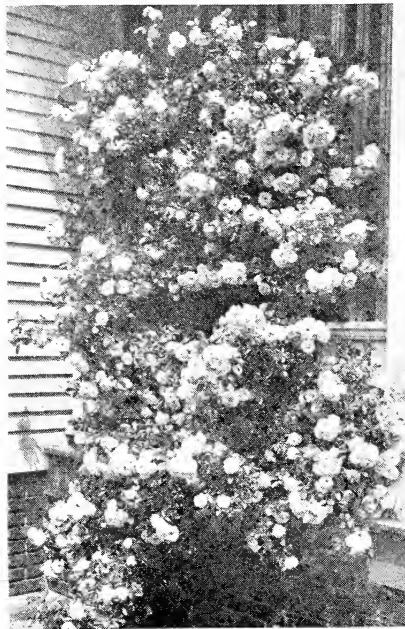
Collection No. 2 F.—The full collection of nine varieties from 4-inch pots, for \$4.00. Postage paid.

The above varieties must have protection during winter and should not be planted farther north than St. Joseph, Mo., or Springfield, Ill. All orders for these collections will be sent out the latter part of April or early May as weather conditions warrant. Orders going South will be sent earlier.

We reserve the right to substitute on any variety, should we run short, always selecting a variety of like color as nearly as possible.

For descriptions see Roses in this Guide.

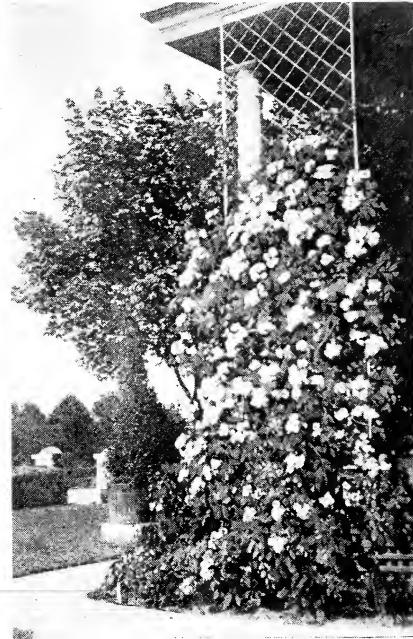
Try one of the above collections; we know they will please you.



Dorothy Perkins



Excelsa



Tausendschoen

DOROTHY PERKINS

EXCELSA

TAUSENDSCHOEN

The set of three 2-year-old plants for \$1.60, postage paid. March and April shipment

PERNETIANA ROSES

A new type of Roses, the result of crossing Austrian Copper and Yellow Briar Roses with various types. Strong vigorous growers, flowering profusely in early summer, with some flowers in late summer and fall.

Juliet—Color old gold, interior rich rosy red, fragrant.

Lyon—Coral-red, shaded yellow.

Soleil D'Or—Gold and orange yellow.

Dormant plants, 2 years old, each, \$1.00.

Potted plants, 2 years old, each, \$1.25; ready April 15th.

CLIMBING ROSES

Under this heading we are listing all the Climbing Roses we carry.

American Pillar—Large single flowers, carmine-rose, with cream and yellow center.

Strong 2-year old plants, dormant, each, \$1.00; per 10, \$9.00.

Climbing American Beauty—Large red flowers, strong grower, blooms off and on during the summer.

Strong 2-year old plants, dormant, each, 75c; per 10, \$6.50.

Potted plants, 2-year old, ready April 15th. Each, \$1.00; per 10, \$9.00.

Dorothy Perkins—Shell-pink, beautiful.

Strong 2-year old plants, each, 60c; per 10, \$5.00; per 100, \$40.00.

Dr. Van Fleet—Rich, flesh-pink.

Strong 2-year old plants, each, 75c; per 10, \$6.50.

Excelsa (Red Dorothy Perkins)—Clear scarlet; similar to Dorothy Perkins. This is probably the finest of all hardy climbing Roses; should be more generally planted.

Strong 2-year old plants, each, 50c; per 10, \$4.00; per 100, \$30.00.

Silver Moon—Silvery white, with yellow stamens.

Strong 2-year old plants, each, 75c; per 10, \$6.50.

Tausendschoen (Thousand Beauties)—Varies from pure white to deep pink.



American Beauty Climbing Rose

Strong 2-year old plants, each, 75c; per 10, \$6.50.

White Dorothy Perkins—A white Dorothy Perkins.

Strong 2-year old plants, each, 60c; per 10, \$5.00.

Wichuriana—Single white, trailing habit. Fine for ground covering.

Strong 2-year old plants, each, 60c; per 10, \$5.00.

MISCELLANEOUS ROSES

Persian Yellow (Rosa Lutea)—Deep golden-yellow; an old favorite.

Strong 2-year old plants, each, 90c. *Blanche Moreau* (Moss)—White. Strong plants, \$1.00 each.

Crested Moss (Moss)—Deep-pink. Strong plants, \$1.00 each.

Princess Adelaide (Moss)—Rose-pink. Strong plants, \$1.00 each.

Blanche De Courbert (Rugosa)—Double pure white. Strong plants, \$1.00 each.

Conrad F. Meyer (Rugosa)—Clear silvery-pink. Strong plants, \$1.00 each.

New Century (Rugosa)—Flesh-pink, with light red center. Strong plants, \$1.00 each.

Nova Zembla (Rugosa)—Flesh-white, large, fragrant. Strong plants, \$1.00 each.

Rugosa Alba (Type)—Single white. Strong plants, \$1.00 each; \$9.00 per 10.

Rugosa Rubra (Type)—Single red. Strong plants, \$1.00; per 10, \$9.00.

Sweet Briar (English)—An old time favorite.. Each, \$1.00.

Rosa Blanda (Wild Meadow Rose)—Color bright rose. 2-year plants. Each, 50c; per 10, \$4.50.

Rosa Lucida (Wild Rose)—The familiar red-fruited "Wild Rose." 2-year plants. Each, 50c; per 10, \$4.50.

Rosa Multiflora Japonica—Strong growing, long arching canes, covered with white clusters in June. 2-year plants. Each, 50c; per 10, \$4.50.

Rosa Setigera—Fine for massing on hillsides, timber drives, corners of driveways or mixing with shrub groups. 2-year plants. Each, 45c; per 10, \$4.00; per 100, \$35.00.

WEBER'S SELECT HARDY PERENNIALS

Plant Flowers to beautify your home grounds, to hide unsightly foundations, in borders or hedge, or in artistically arranged beds, to make your grounds radiate with their beauty and fragrance.

WEBER'S SPECIAL COLLECTION OF STANDARD HARDY PERENNIALS.

(See fourth page of cover.)

Collection No. 3.—The following collection is made up of the best varieties of Perennials, something that any one can grow with ordinary care. Varieties shown: No. 1, Shasta Daisy; No. 2, Dianthus (Sweet William); No. 3, Gaillardia; No. 4, Delphinium; No. 5, Aquilegia (Columbine); No. 6, Iris; No. 7, Phlox; No. 8, Coreopsis; No. 9, Digitalis (Fox-Glove).

We offer the above collection for \$2.00. Postage paid. Two collections for \$3.50. Three collections for \$5.00. Postage paid. Shipment made during latter part of March and April, according to weather conditions.

Our Perennials are all pot-grown, are strong plants and will bloom first year.

Order one or more sets for your mother, wife, daughter or sweetheart; it will be a lasting remembrance.

For descriptions see Hardy Perennials in this guide.



Although popularly known as old-fashioned plants, Perennials have never been so popular as they are at the present time, and we feel safe in saying that a permanent taste has been developed which is certain to continue and make Perennials as popular in the United States as they have been in the horticultural centers of Europe for many years. Cultivation is of the simplest, beginning with any good soil for a foundation, which may be enriched with any good fertilizer, such as well decomposed cow manure or bone meal, deeply dug, well pulverized, in season as early as possible, so as to enable them to become well rooted and established before hot, dry weather sets in, keeping the ground well stirred, and where it is convenient to water beds during hot, dry weather, a mulch of any loose material, which will keep the soil from baking will be found very beneficial.

Short grass, the raking of the lawn after cutting, will be as good for this purpose as anything.

A covering of manure should be applied in the fall. This may be forked into the soil early in the spring, beyond this, little care need be given, the occasional staking of a plant, the cutting off of decaying flowers, which will prolong the flowering season of many species, and the dividing and replanting occasionally of such varieties that have become too large, being all that is needed.

Our Perennials are mostly all potted in the fall and carried over winter in cold frames. This gives them an excellent root system and they start off in the spring the same as though they had been planted in the fall. They are grown annually from seed or divisions, hence you get only young, thrifty stock that will produce results the first year. We advise planting during the month of April. But many varieties can be planted all through the month of May.

The Heights given indicates the height Plant attains at maturity.

ACHILLEA—Milfoil or Yarrow

A. *millifolium roseum* (Rose-flowered Yarrow)
—Rosy-lilac, from June to August. 18 in.
A. *Ptarmica "Boule de Neige"* (Ball of Snow)
—Pure white, double flowers, very fine. 18 in.
Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

AGROSTEMMA—(Rose Campion)

A. *Coronaria* (Mullein Pink)—Bright rosy crimson. 2½ to 3 ft. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

ANCHUSA (Sea Bugloss)

A. *Italica "Dropmore Variety"*—Rich gentian blue. 3 to 5 ft. Each, 35c; doz., \$3.50.

ANTHEMIS—(Marguerite)

A. *Tinctoria*. Large golden-yellow, daisy-like flowers. All summer. 15 inches high.

AQUILEGIA—(Columbine)

A. *Canadensis* (Common American Columbine)—Bright red and yellow. 2 ft.
► A. *Chrysanthia* (Golden Columbine)—Bright yellow, long spurred. 2 ft.
► A. *Chrysanthia Alba* (White Columbine)—A pretty white variety. 2 ft.
► A. *Coeerulea* (Rocky Mountain Columbine)—Bright blue and white; long spurred.
A. *Helena*—Large blue flowers, white corolla. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.



Aquilegia Columbine

ARTEMISIA

A. *Abrotanum* (Old Man)—Dark green, finely cut foliage, aromatic odor. 2 ft.
A. *Stelleriana* (Old Woman)—Deeply-cut silvery foliage; fine for carpet bedding. 18 inches. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

ASTERS—(Michaelmas Daisies, or Starworts)

A. *Feltham Blue*—A pretty shade of aniline blue. 2½ ft. Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00.
A. *Laevis*—Light heliotrope. 4 ft.
A. *Amethystinus*—Amethyst blue. 3 ft.
A. *Mrs. F. Raynor*—Reddish-violet. 4 ft.
A. *Novae angliae*—Bright violet purple. 4 ft.
A. *Robert Parker*—Pale heliotrope. 4 ft.
A. *Tartarieus*—Bluish-violet, late. 6 ft.
A. *White Queen*—Fine white. 4 ft.
Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50; per 100, \$18.00; set of 8 varieties, \$1.75.

BOLTONIA—(False Chamomile)

A. *Asteroides*—Aster-like flowers, pure white, very effective. 5 to 7 ft.
A. *Latisquama*—Pink, slightly tinged with lavender. 4 to 5 ft.
Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50; per 100, \$18.00.

CAMPANULA—(Bellflowers)

C. *Carpatica* (Carpathian Harebell)—Clear blue on wiry stems. Blooms from June to October. Fine for border or rockery. 8 inches.

C. *Medium* (Canterbury Bells)—Mixed colors only.

C. *Persicifolia* (Peach Bells)—Blue flowers. June and July. 2 ft.

C. *Persicifolia alba*—A pure white form of the above.

C. *Pyramidalis* (Chimney Bell-flower)—Large porcelain-blue flowers in July. 4 to 5 ft.

Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50; per 100, \$18.00.

CARNATION—(Hardy)

A fine border plant for the hardy garden.

Grenadine Pink.

Grenadine Red.

Grenadine White.

Strong plants to bloom this summer. Each. 25c; per doz., \$2.50; per 100, \$18.00. The set of 3 varieties, 1 each for 70c.

CERASTIUM—(Snow in Summer)

C. *Tomentosum*—Silvery foliage, white flowers in June. Fine for rockery or for covering dry places. 6 inches.

Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50; per 100, \$18.00.

CHRYSANTHEMUM—(Moonpenny Daisy)

Shasta Daisy "Alaska"—Large glistening white flowers; blooms all summer. Excellent cut flower.

Shasta Daisy "King Edward"—Said to be larger than Alaska.

Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50; per 100, \$15.00.

CHRYSANTHEMUM—(Hardy Garden)

C. *Adirondack*—A fine bronze.

C. *Autumn Glow*—Rose-crimson.

C. *Edina*—Rose-pink.

C. *Esteban Yellow*—Fine yellow.

C. *Idol*—Salmon-pink.

C. *Julia Lagravere*—Rich garnet.

C. *Ouray*—Mahogany brown, early.

C. *Soeur Melanie*—Pure white.

C. *Victory*—White.

Each, 20c; per doz., \$2.00; per 100, \$12.50.

The set of 9 varieties for \$1.50.

CHRYSANTHEMUM**Old-Fashioned Large-Flowering**

C. *Comoleta*—Fine yellow.

C. *Lucifer*—Ox blood red.

**Perennial Garden****DIANTHUS PLUMARIUS—Hardy Garden Pinks**

The old-fashioned clove-pink of Mother's Garden, indispensable for the edge or border. Splendid for cutting. 1 ft.

D. *P. Elsie*—Bright rose with maroon center.

D. *P. Juliette*—White-laced crimson.

D. *P. White Reserve*. An everblooming white. Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.50.

DIGITALIS—Foxglove

Everybody knows the old-time Foxglove, no perennial garden is complete without them. We have a fine stock of them this year.

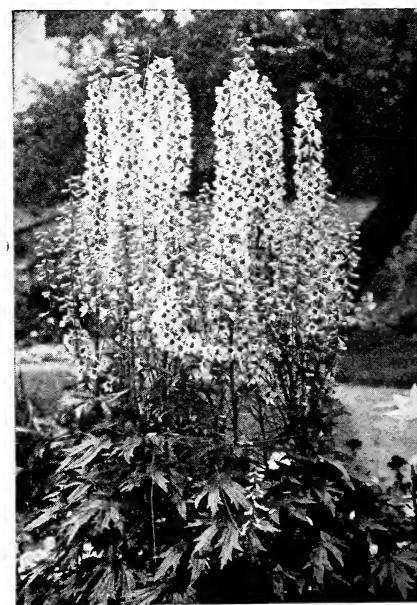
D. *Gloxiniaeflora*.—A fine strain of finely-spotted varieties. We offer them in white, purple and rose or mixed. Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50; per 100, \$15.00.

FERNS—Hardy

Excellent hardy plants for shady and semi-shady places. Height of growth given in inches.

Adiantum Pedatum (Hardy Maidenhair Fern). 8 to 12 inches.

Aspidium Acrostichoides (Wood Fern).—12 inches.



CAMPANULA (Bellflowers)

CHRYSANTHEMUM**Button Flowering Varieties**

C. *Doris*—Deep bronze-red.

C. *Golden Climax*—Golden yellow.

C. *Model of Perfection*—White.

C. *Rose Travena*—Deep rose.

C. *Viola*—Violet-red.

Each, 20c; per 10, \$2.00.

The set of 5 varieties for 90c.

CONVALLARIA—Lily of the Valley

The popular little spring flower, for shady places. 4-inch potted plants. Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00.

COREOPSIS

C. *Lanceolata grandiflora*—The most popular summer cut-flower, golden yellow. Should be in every garden. Grows 24 to 30 inches high.

Each, 20c; per doz., \$2.00; per 100, \$15.00.

DELPHINIUM—LARKSPUR

D. *Belladonna*—Free bloomer, June to frost. Flowers turquoise-blue. A very fine summer cut-flower plant.

D. *Formosum*—An old favorite, dark blue with white center. One of the best.

Gold Medal Hybrids—A fine strain of mixed hybrids from England. Very fine.

Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00; per 100, \$18.00.

DICTAMNUS—Gas Plant

D. *Fraxinella*—Rose-pink flowers. 2½ ft.

D. *Fraxinella alba*—Pure white. 2½ ft.

Each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50.

DIELYTRA OR DICENTRA

D. *Spectabilis* (Bleeding Heart or Seal Flower)—An old time favorite. Strong field grown clumps. 70c each.

DIANTHUS BARBATUS**Sweet William**

An old-fashioned flower, should be in every garden.

D. *Scarlet Beauty*—A fine scarlet variety.

D. *Crimson (Single)*—A fine crimson variety.

D. *Maroon (Single)*—Almost black.

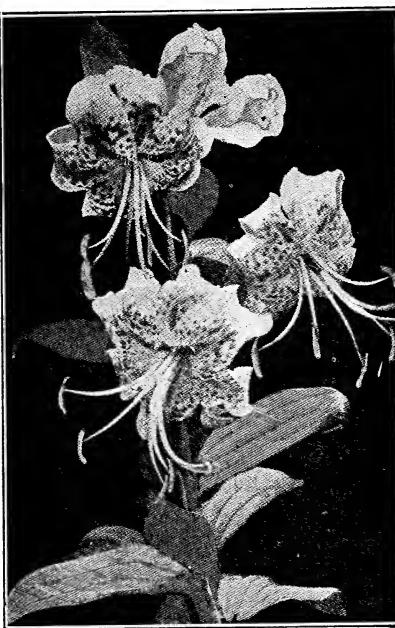
D. *Newport Pink*—An excellent pink variety.

D. *Holborn Glory*—A beautiful variety.

Special Mixture—A mixture of all colors, just the thing for mass planting along walks, or for mixed border.

Each, 20c; per doz., \$2.00; per 100, \$15.00.

Delphinium (Larkspur)

**Lilium Auratum****Ferns—Hardy**—Continued.

Asplenium Filix-Multifidum.—12 to 15 inches.
Lastrea Filix-mas (Male Fern).—18 to 24 inches.

Onclea Struthiopteris (Ostrich Fern).—24 to 36 inches.

Osmunda Claytonia (Flowering Fern).—24 inches.

Osmunda Cinnamomea (Cinnamon Fern).—24 inches.

Strong pot grown plants, 50c each.

FUNKIA—(Plantain Lily)

F. Coerulea.—Blue flowers, broad green leaves.
F. Subcordata Grandiflora.—Pure white, lily-shaped flowers in August.

F. Undulata Media picta.—Purple flowers, green and white variegated foliage.

Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00.

GAILLARDIA—(Blanket Flower)

G. Grandiflora.—One of the showiest of the perennial class, excellent for cut flowers, no garden complete without a good supply of this popular summer cut-flower.

Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50; per 100, \$15.00.

GERANIUM—(Crane's Bill)

G. Sanguineum.—Bright crimson flowers, throughout the season, 18 inches.

Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00.

GRASSES—Hardy Ornamental

For single specimens, beds or groups on the lawn nothing gives a finer effect than these. They are now largely used in prominent positions in many of the public parks, etc.

Arundo Donax.—Will grow from 15 to 20 feet in this climate; must be covered in winter with light manure or old hay, enough to keep frost out. Poles should be cut before covering in fall.

Each, 35c; doz., \$3.50.

Erianthus ravennae.—Grows from 8 to 12 feet tall, frequently throwing up from 30 to 50 flower spikes.

Each, 35c; doz., \$3.50.

Eulalia Japonica Variagata.—A very graceful, tall variety from Japan. Long leaf blades, striped with green, white, pink and yellow.

Each, 35c; doz., \$3.50.

Eulalia zebra (Zebra grass).—The long blades of this variety are marked with broad, yellow bands across the leaf.

Each, 35c; doz., \$3.50.

Eulalia gracilimana univittata.—Of compact habit, with very narrow foliage of bright green color.

Each, 35c; doz., \$3.50.

Elymus glaucus (Blue Lyme Grass).—A handsome grass, with narrow glaucous silvery foliage; well adapted for the border or edge of beds containing taller sorts. Grows about 3 feet high. Each, 35c; doz., \$3.50.

Festuca glauca (Blue Fescue).—A pretty dwarf, tufted grass, with foliage.

Each, 35c; doz., \$3.50.

Phalaris arundinacea (Variegated Ribbon Grass, or Gardener's Grass).—Large variegated foliage; an excellent grass for bordering large beds.

Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00; 100, \$18.00.

GYPSOPHILA—(Baby's Breath)

G. Paniculata.—Minute white flowers in gauze-like sprays, exquisite in combination with other flowers when used as cut-flowers. 2 to 3 ft.

Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

HELENIUM—(Sneeze Wort)

H. Autumnale Superbum.—Golden yellow flowers in late summer. 5 to 6 ft.

Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00.

HELIANTHUS—(Hardy Sunflower)

H. Orgyalis.—Medium-sized yellow flowers, in September, 5 to 6 ft.

H. Soliel D'Or.—Double golden-yellow flowers, not unlike the Dahlia.

Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00.

HEMEROCALLIS—(Yellow Day Lily)

H. Aurantiaca Major.—Rich Indian-yellow, June, 2 ft.

H. Kwanson Fl. Pl..—Double orange-yellow flowers, July, 4 to 5 ft.

Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

HIBISCUS—(Mallow)

H. Crimson Eye.—Pure white with deep crimson eye.

Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

H. Moscheutos (Swamp Rose Mallow).—Light rosy-red, with darker eye.

Each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

H. Mallow Marvel Crimson.—Enormous size, rich crimson.

H. Mallow Marvel Red.—Enormous size, bright red.

Each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50.

HOLLYHOCKS

We have a fine stock of these popular flowers grown in 4-inch pots, will bloom this year.

Double varieties in black, maroon, red, yellow, pink and deep rose.

Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00; per 100, \$20.00.

**Iris****IBERIS**—Candytuft

I. Semprevirens.—Excellent dwarf border plants, evergreen foliage, covered with dense heads of pure white flowers early in spring. 8 to 10 inches.

Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00.

IRIS, GERMANICA—Fleur de Lis

The German Iris is one of the most desirable early spring flowering plants. The flowers are of large size and exquisite colors. No garden should be without a collection of these popular flowers. We have a fine list of varieties. Grow about 2 to 2 1/2 feet high, unless otherwise mentioned.

WEBER'S SELECT LIST—RECENT INTRODUCTIONS.

Caprice.—(New). "S" reddish purple. "F" deeper purple.

Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00.

Crepuscule.—"S" and "F" delicate violet purple, quite devoid of markings.

Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00.

Isoline.—"S" lilac-pink; "F" purplish old rose. A splendid flower and deliciously scented.

Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00.

Jeanne d'Arc.—Clear lilac and white.

Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00.

Loreley.—"S" light yellow; "F" ultra marine blue.

Each, 40c; per doz., \$4.00.

Monsignor.—"S" Blush lavender; "F" Violet with white pencilings at throat.

Each, 40c; per doz., \$4.00.

Oriflame.—"S" light blue; "F" violet purple; extra fine large flower.

Each, 45c; per doz., \$4.50.

Prosper Langier.—Deep velvety crimson with deeply veined throat. "F" very broad.

Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00.

Rhein Nine.—(New). "S" White, very large. "F" Rich violet purple, narrow white edge.

Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00.

Tamerlane.—"S" pale violet; "F" Deep purple. A new and splendid variety.

Each, 45c; per doz., \$4.50.

Stormcloud.—"S" Slaty blue and bronze; "F" purple.

Each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50.

Peacock's Eye.—As the name indicates.

Each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50.

The set of 12 varieties listed above, \$3.75.

GENERAL COLLECTION STANDARD VARIETIES

I. Boy Blue.—Standards and falls a beautiful lavender-blue.

I. Celeste.—Delicate light lavender-blue.

I. Florentina Alba.—Very free-flowering white.

I. Edith.—Standards light plumbago-blue; falls purple.

I. Gazelle.—White, frilled rich mauve.

I. Hector.—Light bronze, stained with purple; fine mauve.

I. Jordain.—Both standards and falls light mauve.

I. Johan de Witt.—Standards bluish-violet; falls deep violet-purple.

I. La Tendresse.—Ageratum-blue throughout.

I. Lord Salisbury.—Standards amber-white; fall dark violet-purple.

I. Mrs. H. Darwin.—Standards white, falls red-tinted violet.

I. Pallida Dalmatica.—One of the finest of the type, strong, vigorous habit, growing in good soil 4 feet high, with exceptionally large, fragrant flowers, standards lavender, falls lavender shaded blue; exquisite in every way and fine for massing.

Each, 30c; per 12, \$3.00.

I. Pumila.—Dwarf, bluish purple; first to flower; 3 to 6 inches. April and May; fine for borders.

I. Shakespeare.—Standards straw-yellow, veined with burnt umber; falls deep carmine violet.

Sherwin Wright.—(Golden Yellow). A beautiful golden yellow Iris. Plants grow about 2 feet high; the flowers are produced in lavish profusion, of splendid texture and stand well above the foliage. No markings or shadings. clear golden yellow.

Each, 50c; per doz., \$5.00.

I. Tinnae.—Deep ageratum-blue.

Unless otherwise noted: Each, 20c; per doz., \$2.00; per 100, \$15.00.

LILIUM—Lily

A few Lilies should be scattered through all herbaceous borders. Lilies do best in the hardy border where they get the benefit of the shade from the surrounding plants.

Our Lilies for spring 1921 delivery have all been potted and stored in cold frames and are now forming new roots. These can be planted any time during March and April and will bloom for you this summer.

L. Auratum.—Flowers very large, delicate ivory-white, thickly dotted with rich chocolate crimson spots. A bright golden band runs through the center of each petal. The finest of all Lilies.

Each, 50c; per doz., \$5.00.

L. speciosum album.—White, shaded with slight rose tint on the ends of the petals.

Each, 50c; per doz., \$5.00.

L. Umbellatum.—Flowers in great heads, crimson and orange. Makes a great showing wherever planted. One of the hardiest and most permanent of the hardy lilies.

Each, 50c; per doz., \$5.00.

L. speciosum rubrum.—White, heavily spotted with rich crimson spots.

Each, 50c; per doz., \$5.00.

LYCHNIS—Campion

L. Chalcedonica.—Brilliant orange - scarlet, flowers all summer; 2 to 3 feet.

L. Haageana.—Large orange-scarlet flowers in May and June. A beautiful new introduction.

Each, 30c; doz., \$3.00.

MONARDA—Bergamot

M. Didyma.—Flowers bright scarlet; July and August.

Each, 30c; doz., \$2.50.

PEONIES—Herbaceous

There is no flower that gives more pleasure to the grower than the Paeonia. It is probably the most showy spring flowering plant in our entire list of hardy plants. Easy to grow, requiring very little care and attention, excepting fertilization annually of some well-rotted manure. Every garden should have a goodly supply of this valuable flower. All plants will be strong divisions with from three to five eyes.

(Early White)

Bryant's White.—Large, very double, pure white.

Each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50.

Festiva Maxima.—Very large, one of the best whites.

Each, 45c; per doz., \$4.50.

Madame de Verneville.—Very large, pure white.

Each, 50c; per doz., \$5.00.

(Mid-season white)

White Delachi.—Very double, white.

Each, 40c; per doz., \$4.00.

La Tulipe.—White, outer guard petals striped crimson.

Each, 55c; per doz., \$6.00.

(Large White)

Fragrans.—Very double, white.

Each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50.

(Early Pink)

Lady Bramwell.—Dull pink, a very good commercial bloom.

Each, 55c; per doz., \$6.00.

La Esperance.—Hydrangea pink, the earliest of the good commercial pinks.

Each, 40c; per doz., \$4.00.

Madame Brevier.—Flesh pink.

Each, 45c; per doz., \$4.50.

Ne Plus Ultra.—Light rose.

Each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50.

(Mid-season Pink)

Duchess de Nemours.—Clear violet pink.

Each, 40c; per doz., \$4.00.

Floral Treasure.—Large, pale lilac rose, a very good commercial bloom.

Each, 45c; per doz., \$4.50.

Gloria Mundi.—Very large, flesh pink.

Each, 40c; per doz., \$4.00.

Maud Muller.—Light pink.

Each, 35c; per doz., \$3.50.



Festiva Maxima Paeonias

(Late Pink)

Charlemagne.—Very large blush pink, a fine variety. Each, 55c; per doz., \$6.00.

Dorchester.—Hydrangea pink, a very good variety.

Each, 45c; per doz., \$4.50.

Perfection (Richardson's).—Pale shell pink, very fine.

Each, 55c; per doz., \$6.00.

Early Red—Officinalis Type

Officinalis rubra.—Large, globular, brilliant crimson bloom, very early.

Each, 85c; per doz., \$9.00.

Officinalis Tenuifolia.—Brilliant crimson bloom, foliage very finely divided.

Each, 75c; per doz., \$9.00.

(Mid-season Red)

Francois Ortegat.—Very double, crimson red.

Each, 40c; per doz., \$4.00.

Fulgida.—Rosy magenta.

Each, 40c; per doz., \$4.00.

(Late Red)

Rubra Superba (Richardson's).—Very large, a rich deep crimson.

Each, 90c; per doz., \$10.00.

Vulcan.—Bright rosy red.

Each, 45c; per doz., \$4.50.

Grandiflora.—Light rose, of very large size; a splendid variety.

Each, 65c; per doz., \$7.00.

Large 3-year-old Paeony Clumps

We have a limited supply of three-year-old undivided roots averaging in price from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per clump, according to varieties that we offer to those wishing large size plants. The varieties are as follows:

Madame de Verneville.

White Delachei.

Fragrans.

Lady Bramwell.

La Esperance.

Madame Brevier.

Ne Plus Ultra.

Gloria Mundi.

Maude Muller.

Charlemagne.

Dorchester.

Perfection (Richardson's).

PAPAVER—Poppy

Nudicaule (Iceland Poppies).

Each, 25c; doz., \$2.00.

Orientale Pink.

Each, 35c; doz., \$3.50.

Orientale Red.

Each, 35c; doz., \$3.50.

Orientale Mixed.

Each, 30c; doz., \$3.00.

PENSTEMON

P. barbatus (Chelone).—Brilliant scarlet flowers; June to August.

Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.

P. digitalis.—Purplish white flowers; June to July.

Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.

SUNSET HILL COUNTRY CLUB

“SUNKEN GARDEN”

(See front cover page.)

For the past few years we have been furnishing the bedding plants used in these gardens, requiring thousands of plants annually. We are prepared to take care of your orders, large or small, providing orders are placed in time. SEE GREENHOUSE SECTION IN THIS GUIDE.

PHLOX

Albion (Medium).—Very large panicles of pure white flowers with faint aniline-red eye.

Bacchante.—Tyrian-rose, with crimson-carmine eye.

Bridesmaid.—Pure white, with large crimson-carmine eye.

Champs Elysee.—A bright rosy-magenta; very effective.

Crepuscule.—White, with rosy-purple eye.

Eclaireur.—Brilliant rosy-magenta, with lighter halo.

Europa.—A white variety with decided crimson-carmine eye; flowers and trusses very large.

Frau Anton Buchnor.—Dwarf white.

Grideur.—Soft mauve-rose, suffused and overlaid with a lively shade of cerise.

Henry Murger (Tall).—A beautiful variety; white, crimson-carmine center.

Jeanne d'Arc (Tall).—A good standard late white.

La Vague.—Pure mauve, with aniline-red eye.

Louise Abbema.—Very large dwarf, pure white.

Mrs. Jenkins (Tall).—The best tall early white for massing.

Pantheon (Tall).—Bright carmine-rose.

Riverton Jewell.—Lively shade of mauve-rose, with carmine-red eye, dwarf.

Rynstrom.—An improvement on the variety Pantheon. Same color.

R. P. Struthers (Tall).—Rosy-carmine, with claret-red eye.

Rosenberg.—Very large, reddish-violet, with blood-red eye.

Terra Neuva.—Lavender, light center.

Von Lassburg (Medium).—The purest white; flowers larger than any other white.

W. C. Egan.—One of the largest flowered varieties in cultivation; color effect a pleasing shade of soft pink.

Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.

PHLOX SUFFRUTICOSA

Early Flowering Hardy Phlox.

Miss Lingard.—A very fine white variety; begins to flower after the middle of June and continues throughout the season. Largely used for cut flowers.

Each, 30c; doz., \$3.00.

PHLOX SUBULATA—Moss or Mountain Pink

A pretty creeping type, with moss-like evergreen foliage, which in ear'y spring is hidden beneath a mass of bloom. One of the very best plants in our collection for the rockery, and invaluable for covering graves or carpeting the ground. Grows about 6 inches high.

P. s. lilacina.—Light lilac.

P. s. rosea.—Bright rose.

P. s. alba.—Pure white.

P. s. atropurpurea.—Purple-rose.

Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.

PINKS—Hardy Garden

Elsie.—Bright rose with maroon center.

Juliette.—White laced crimson.

White Reserve.—An ever-blooming pure white.

Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.

PLATYCODON — Balloon Flower, or Japanese Bell Flower

P. grandiflorum.—Deep-blue, cupped, star-shaped flowers; 1½ to 2 feet.

P. grandiflorum mariesii.—Deep blue bell-shaped flowers, nearly 3 inches across on 1 foot high plants.

Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.

PLUMBAGO—Lead-Wort

P. larpetea.—Of dwarf, spreading habit, growing 4 to 6 inches high, useful as an edging plant or for the rockery; covered with beautiful deep blue flowers during the summer and fall months.

Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.

PYRETHRUM

Grandiflorum roseum.

Each, 30c; doz., \$3.00.

RANUNCULUS—Crow-Foot

R. repens (Bachelor's Button).—A pretty double-flowering, bright golden-yellow Buttercup. Grows 2½ feet high and blooms during May and June.

Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.



Hardy Phlox

RUDBECKIA—Cone Flower

R. laciniata (Golden Glow).—Flowers produced in enormous quantities on long stems and resemble golden yellow cactus Dahlias. Blooms in fall; 4 to 6 feet; a fine cut flower.

Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.

R. Echinacea purpurea (Giant Purple Cone Flower).—Flowers about 4 inches across, of a peculiar reddish-purple, with a remarkably large cone-shaped center of brown, thickly set with golden tips in spiral lines; form bushy plants from 2 to 3 feet high, and blooms from July to October.

Each, 30c; doz., \$3.00.

R. Newmannii.—Dark orange-yellow flowers, with deep purple cone, borne on stiff, wiry stems 3 feet high; flowers from July to September.

Each, 30c; doz., \$3.00.

SALVIA—Meadow Sage

S. azurea.—A Rocky Mountain species, growing 2 to 3 feet high, producing during August and September pretty, sky-blue flowers in the greatest profusion.

Each, 30c; doz., \$3.00.

SEDUM—Stone Crop

The dwarf or creeping varieties are suitable for rock work, covering graves, dry, sunny banks and carpet bedding.

S. acre (Golden Moss).—Creeping; foliage and flowers bright yellow; 2 to 3 inches high.

Each, 20c; doz., \$2.00.

S. spectabile Brilliant.—A rich-colored form of the preceding, being a bright amaranth-red.

Each, 30c; doz., \$3.00.

STATICE (Great Sea Lavender)

S. Latifolia.—A most valuable plant either for the border or rockery, with tufts of leathery leaves and immense candelabra-like heads, frequently 1½ feet high and 2 feet across, of purplish-blue minute flowers during July and August; these if cut and dried, last in perfect condition for months.

Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.

STOKESIA

S. cyanea.—One of the prettiest and most distinct hardy plants in our collection. It produces showy, aster-like deep lavender-blue flowers, frequently 5 inches across, in clustered head from early in June until cut down by severe frost in the fall. Grows about 18 inches high.

Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.

THALICTRUM—Meadow Rue

T. dipterocarpum.—A graceful border plant about 4 feet high, with pretty, fine-cut foliage producing lemon yellow flowers, in August and September.

T. aquilegifolium atropurpureum.—Elegant, graceful foliage and masses of rosy-purple flowers; May to July; 2 to 3 feet.

Each, 30c; doz., \$3.00.

TRITOMA — Flame Flower, or Torch

Lily

Splendid summer and fall-flowering plants, with stately flower spikes and magnificent, dense terminal spikes of highly-colored flowers, familiarly known on account of their shape and glowing colors as the "Red Hot Poker" plant.

T. Pfitzeri.—A grand improvement on Tritoma Uvaria Grandiflora. The spikes, which are produced with considerable more freedom than in the old variety, are of gigantic size, frequently 4½ feet high, and with heads of bloom over 12 inches long, of a rich orange-scarlet, shading to salmon rose on the edge; first-class acquisition.

Each, 30c; doz., \$3.00.

VERONICA—Speedwell

Most desirable hardy plants, the tall-growing sorts being admirably adapted to the border, while the dwarf varieties are excellent rock plants.

V. Amethystina.—Amethyst-blue, flowers in June and July.

V. incana.—Bright, silvery foliage, with spikes of amethyst-blue flowers; 1 foot high.

V. longiflora subsessilis.—Should be planted in spring, begins to bloom in mid-July and continues to mid-August, grows about 3 feet high, flowers deep blue. Should be mulched in winter and watered at times during dry weather.

V. rosea.—A most desirable variety; bright rose flowers; 1½ feet high.

V. spicata.—A fine border plant, grows about 1½ feet high, producing long spikes of white flowers.

V. spicata rosea.—A fine border plant, producing long spikes of rose-colored flowers.

Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00.

VINCA—Periwinkle, or Trailing Myrtle

V. minor.—An excellent dwarf evergreen trailing plant that is used extensively for carpeting the ground under shrubs and trees or on graves, where it is too shady for other plants to thrive.

Each, 15c; per doz., \$1.50; per 100, \$8.00.

VIOLAS—Violets

V. Prince of Whales. English.

V. Russian. Hardy and sweet scented.

Each, 20c; doz., \$2.00.

YUCCA—Adam's Needle

Y. filamentosa.—Among hardy ornamental foliage and flowering plants this can be classed at the head of the list. Its broad, sword-like foliage and tall branched spikes of large, fragrant, drooping, creamy-white flowers make it an effective plant for all positions; 5 to 6 feet high.

Each, 30c; per doz., \$3.00.

GREENHOUSE DEPARTMENT

We have quit growing Cut Flowers and are now devoting our entire range of glass to the growing of pot plants for Spring planting and to the propagation of Hardy Perennials.

TIME OF SHIPMENT.—We will ship all orders at the best time for planting. If you want special shipments made on certain dates, please state so on your order.

METHOD OF SHIPMENT.—Greenhouse plants should never be shipped by freight. Express is the proper way to ship this class of plants.

PARCEL POST SHIPMENTS.—Add 10 per cent to amount of bill for local, first, second and third zones; 15 per cent for fourth and fifth zones, and 20 per cent for sixth and seventh zones. We are in St. Louis, Mo., zone.

ABUTILON—Flowering Maple

Sativi.—Foliage green and white; extensively used for bedding.

Each. 20c; doz., \$2.00.

ACHYRANTHUS

Acuminata.—Bronzy-purple foliage.

Aurea.—Greenish-yellow foliage, red veins. Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00.

AGERATUM—Floss Flower

Stalla Guernei.—A fine dwarf blue, fine for bedding and borders.

Each. 10c; doz., \$1.00.

ALTERNANTHERA

Bright foliage plants of dwarf habit, much used for carpet bedding.

Aurea Nana.—Bright yellow and green foliage.

Brilliantissima.—Dwarf growing, bright red foliage.

Spectabilis.—Dwarf; bright red foliage.

Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00.

ALYSSUM—Sweet Alyssum

Little Gem (Carpet of Snow).—The dwarf white variety so much used for edging.

Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00.

ANTIRRHINUM—Snap Dragon

Daphne.—Soft blush pink.

Golden Queen.—Rich, pure yellow.

Firebrand.—Rich, deep red.

Mont Blanc.—Pure white.

Each. 12c; doz., \$1.20.

ASPARAGUS

Sprengeri.—Graceful pot plant for house decoration or for hanging baskets.

According to size pot. 25c, 50c, 75c. each.

ASPIDISTRA

The Aspidistra is the easiest of all decorative plants to grow well. Give it a loamy soil and plenty of water, and it will ask for nothing more. A useful plant for the veranda in summer, and for hardiness has no equal as a house plant at any season; it will succeed even in a comparatively dark hall where few other plants would live.

Lurida.—Green-leaved.

According to size. 75c. \$1.00. \$1.25 each.

BEGONIA—Flowering Varieties

Glorie de Chatelaine.—Soft rose pink.

Mrs. Patten.—Red.

Vernon.—Bright orange crimson.

According to size, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c. \$1.00.

CANNAS

Allemania (Orchid Flowered). Salmon with golden markings. 5 feet.

Ami Pichon.—Velvet red; 4 to 4½ feet.

Buttercup.—Deep Buttercup yellow, almost pure; very effective; 3 feet.

Crimson Bedder.—Similar to Chas. Henderson, but of more robust growth.

Duke of Marlborough.—Deep crimson; 4 to 4½ feet.

Florence Vaughan.—Yellow, spotted red. 3 to 3½ feet.



Mammoth Pansies (10,000 of Them).

Gladiator.—Deep yellow, freely dotted with red, a popular bedding. 4½ feet.

Hungaria.—The ideal pink bedding Canna; flowers large, in good-sized trusses, produced early, freely and continuously. The color is like the Paul Neyron rose. 3½ feet.

J. D. Cabos.—Bright orange. 3 to 3½ feet.

J. D. Eisle.—Bright vermillion scarlet, overlaid with orange; a fine bedding. 3½ feet.

King Humbert.—The finest bronze leaf Canna in our list. Flowers 6 inches in diameter, brilliant orange scarlet, with bright red markings, foliage broad and massive of a rich coppery-bronze. The best bronze bedding variety. 5 feet.

La France.—Bronze-leaved, deep red salmon, mottled throat. 4 to 4½ feet.

Louisiana (Orchid-Flowering).—Soft, glowing scarlet, with orange throat markings. 6 feet.

Louis Revershon.—Fine dark leaved variety. Flowers very large, of a cochineal-red color. 4½ to 5 feet.

Meteor.—A good bedding variety, robust habit, green foliage and enormous trusses of large, bright blood-red flowers, freely produced.

Mlle. Berat.—The nearest approach to a pink; is a first-class bedding. 4 feet.

Mrs. Geo. A. Strohlein.—Good sized flowers and trusses of crimson-red, foliage irregularly overlaid with dark chocolate bronze. 4 to 5 ft.

Queen Charlotte.—Makes a gorgeous display when planted in masses. Color a wide ragged band of yellow, bordering a center of scarlet, suffused carmine. 3½ feet.

Wm. Greisinger.—Full spikes and well-opened flowers of bright yellow, thickly studded with scarlet. The center petal is all red, the lower petals red, broken up throughout by wavy threads of gold. 3 to 4 feet.

Started in pots; ready May 1st. Each, 20c; doz., \$2.00; per 100, \$15.00.

CINNAMON PLANT

A pretty green-leaved plant, fine for window box or conservatory use. The leaves give a cinnamon scent when being rubbed with the fingers. 4-inch pot plants, 50c; 5-inch pot plants, 75c each.

COLEUS

Best plants for carpet bedding and borders for Canna beds.

Flambeau.

Golden Bedder.

Lyons.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick.

Prince Leopold.

Setting Sun.

Vershaffelti.

2½-inch pots. Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00; per 100, \$6.00.

Trailing Coleus.—For baskets and window boxes.

3-inch pots. 15c each; \$1.50 doz.

2½-inch pots. 10c each; \$1.00 doz.

CROTONS

Splendid decorative plants for conservatory use or for use in carpet bedding. Fine selection of variety.

According to size, 30c to \$1.50 each.

CYPERUS—Umbrella Plant

Alternifolius.—A splendid aquatic plant. According to size, each 25c to 50c.

DRACENA

Noted for the odd and beautiful foliage.

Massangeana.—Broad green foliage with yellow band through the center.

Sheperdii.—Dull-green foliage with red stripe at outer edge.

Stricta Grandis.—Rich crimson foliage marked with pink and white.

Terminalis.—Rich crimson foliage, marked with pink and white.

According to size, 75c to \$1.50.

DAHLIAS

Emily (Show).—Solferino, with white markings; very large.

Galathea (Cactus).—Medium-sized flower, splendid form, delicate soft pink.

Grand Duke Alexis (Quilled).—Large, massive flowers, ivory-white with faint tinge of rose at extreme end of petals.

H. Wearing (Cactus).—Pure salmon, bright amber at base of petals; long narrow petals. Model flower.

Libellule (Cactus).—Splendid form, free-flowering, sulphur-yellow, shaded with capucine-red.

Pink Pearl (Cactus).—Mallow-pink at base of petals, shading to white at tips.

Princess Victoria (Show).—Medium size, early and free-flowering. Primrose-yellow. Fine cutting variety.

Rheinkoenig (Cactus).—Giant. Very large, white, splendid form, borne on long stiff stems. Probably the best of the whites.

Each, 35 cts. Per doz., \$3.50.

Red Hussar (Show).—Pure cardinal-red.

Susan (Show).—Beautiful soft shell-pink, splendid form, early and free-flowering; long stems; splendid for cutting.

White Swan (Show).—Good, free-flowering white.

Dormant roots. Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.

EICHORNIA—Water Hyacinths

Crassipes Major.—A very free-growing and showy floating aquatic, bearing flowers of delicate lilac-rose in trusses like a Hyacinth. Does splendidly outdoors in summer.

Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

FERNS

Dwarf Boston.

Piersonii (Lace fern).

Roosevelt.—Dwarf compact grower.

Teddy, Jr.—Very dwarf form of the Roosevelt.

Verona.—Very fine foliage.

According to size, 50c to \$3.00 each.

FERNS—For Fern Dishes

We have at all times a good supply of the most desirable varieties.

Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

GERANIUMS

Our list of geraniums is not a long one, but is made up of the most popular bedding sorts.

Alphonse Ricard.—Double vermillion-scarlet.

Beacon.—Single deep vermillion-scarlet.

Beauty Poitevine.—Rosy salmon.

Bertha de Pressily.—Double delicate pink.

Heteranthe.—Semi-double, clear orange-scarlet.

Jean Viaud.—Double, clear mauve-pink.

John Doyle.—Semi-double, vermillion-scarlet.

Mad. Barney.—Double, brilliant rose.

Mad. Landry.—Semi-double, salmon-shaded orange.

Mme. Recamier.—Double, pure white.

Mrs. E. G. Hill.—Beautiful salmon—single.

Mrs. Lawrence.—Dwarf, bright salmon-pink tinged with white.

Mont Mart.—Purplish color.

Salmon.—Double, salmon color.

S. A. Nutt.—Double, rich dark crimson.

Above varieties, each, 20c; doz., \$2.00; per 100, \$15.00.

Ivy Leaved.—Fine for baskets or vases, or where a trailing or climbing plant may be desired.

Scented Leaves.—Noted for their scented leaves. We have the rose, lemon and nutmeg.

Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.

HEDERA—Ivy

H. Helix (English Ivy).—A familiar evergreen vine, dark green leaves, favors shady locations. The young wood sometimes winter-kills in this section, due to the action of the sun more than

the cold. Suitable to cover buildings, rocks, trellis work, graves and as a carpet under trees in places where grass will not grow.

4-inch pots, each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.

3-inch pots, each, 20c; doz., \$2.00.

HELIOTROPE

A favorite flower with everyone.

Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.

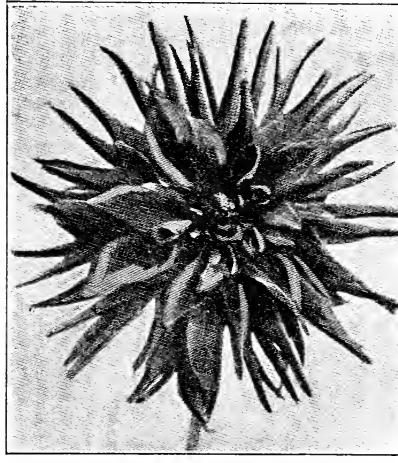
HIBISCUS

Siemens.—Single red and pink, double red and pink.

According to size, each, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00; \$1.50.

IVY

German or Parlor Ivy.—A valuable vine for hanging baskets, vases and for conservatory use. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.



Dahlia

LANTANAS

Well-known useful summer bedding plants; the varieties offered are of dwarf habit.

Comtesse de Biénçourt.—A splendid pink.

M. Schmitt.—A fine yellow.

Leo Dex.—A fine red.

Each, 20c; doz., \$2.00.

LANTANA

Weeping.—Showy bedding or basket plants. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

MESEMBRYANTEMUM—California Pink.

Dwarf trailing annual plants. Flowers pink; prized for its singularly icy foliage. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

MOONFLOWER

Mexican.—The fastest growing climbing annual. Each, 20c; doz., \$2.00.

MYRIOPHYLLUM—Parrot's Feather

Proserpinacoides.—Long, trailing stems, clothed with whorls of the most exquisite foliage, as delicate as the cypress vine. An aquatic plant. Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00.

PALMS

Cocos Weddelliana.—The most graceful of the smaller Palms. Its slender, erect stem is freely furnished with graceful arching leaves of a rich,

Kantia Belmoreana.—Of dwarfer habit than Fosteriana, but with more spreading leaves. The Kentias are the hardiest house plants. They are of slow growth and are less affected by dust and dry atmosphere.

Kentia Fosteriana.—Of taller habit than the Belmoreana; somewhat heavier foliage.

Pandanus Veitchii (Screw Pine).—One of the best and most attractive decorative plants for the house. The leaves are light green, beautifully marked with stripes of white and gracefully curved.

According to size, each, \$1.00 to \$5.00.

PANSY—Mammoth Strain

We will have ten thousand to offer for Spring 1921 delivery.

Per doz., 75c; 100, \$5.00.

PELARGONIUMS (Lady Washington Geranium)

Easter Greeting.

Each, 25c, 35c, 50c.

PETUNIA

Howard Star.—Mixed.

Rosy Morn.—Soft rose-pink. Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50; per 100, \$10.00.

PHILODENDRON, or MONSTERA

Giganteum.—Of strong climbing habit, with large deep-green foliage; a bipinnate w. l. plant for a warm conservatory.

Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

PLUMBAGO

Capensis.—Light lavender-blue.

Each, 15c; doz. \$1.50.

SALVIA—Scarlet Sage

Zurich.—A splendid dwarf variety, growing about 2 feet high, and is especially valuable on account of being the earliest to bloom, flowering 10 days in advance of any other sort.

4-inch pots, each, 20c; doz., \$2.00; 100, \$15.00.

3-inch pots, each, 15c; doz., \$1.50; 100, \$10.00.

SANSEVIERA

Zeylanica.—An elegant variegated plant, especially adapted for house decoration, the thick, leathery leaves standing the heat and dust of the house with impunity.

According to size, 75c to \$1.50 each.

STEVIA

Variegated.—A variegated form of Stevia. foliage white and green. Dwarf habit, used for bordering and carpet bedding.

Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00; 100, \$6.00.

TRADESCANTIA

Wandering Jew.—Splendid plants for basket and window boxes.

Each, 10c and 15c.

VINCA—Vines

Major Variegata.—A popular plant for vases, basket and window boxes; trailing vines.

Major Harrisii.—Habit of growth like the above, excepting that the foliage is green and yellow.

According to size, 20c to 25c each; doz., \$2.00 to \$2.50.

VINCA—Periwinkle

A splendid plant for bedding or for borders; grows 18 to 24 inches high; always clean and blooms continuously throughout the summer. Flowers single.

V. Alba.—White.

V. Aurea.—Rose.

V. Aurea Reticulata.—White, with red dye.

Each, 8c; doz., 80c; 100, \$5.00.

VERBENA

We have a nice collection of assorted colors. Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00; 100, \$6.00.

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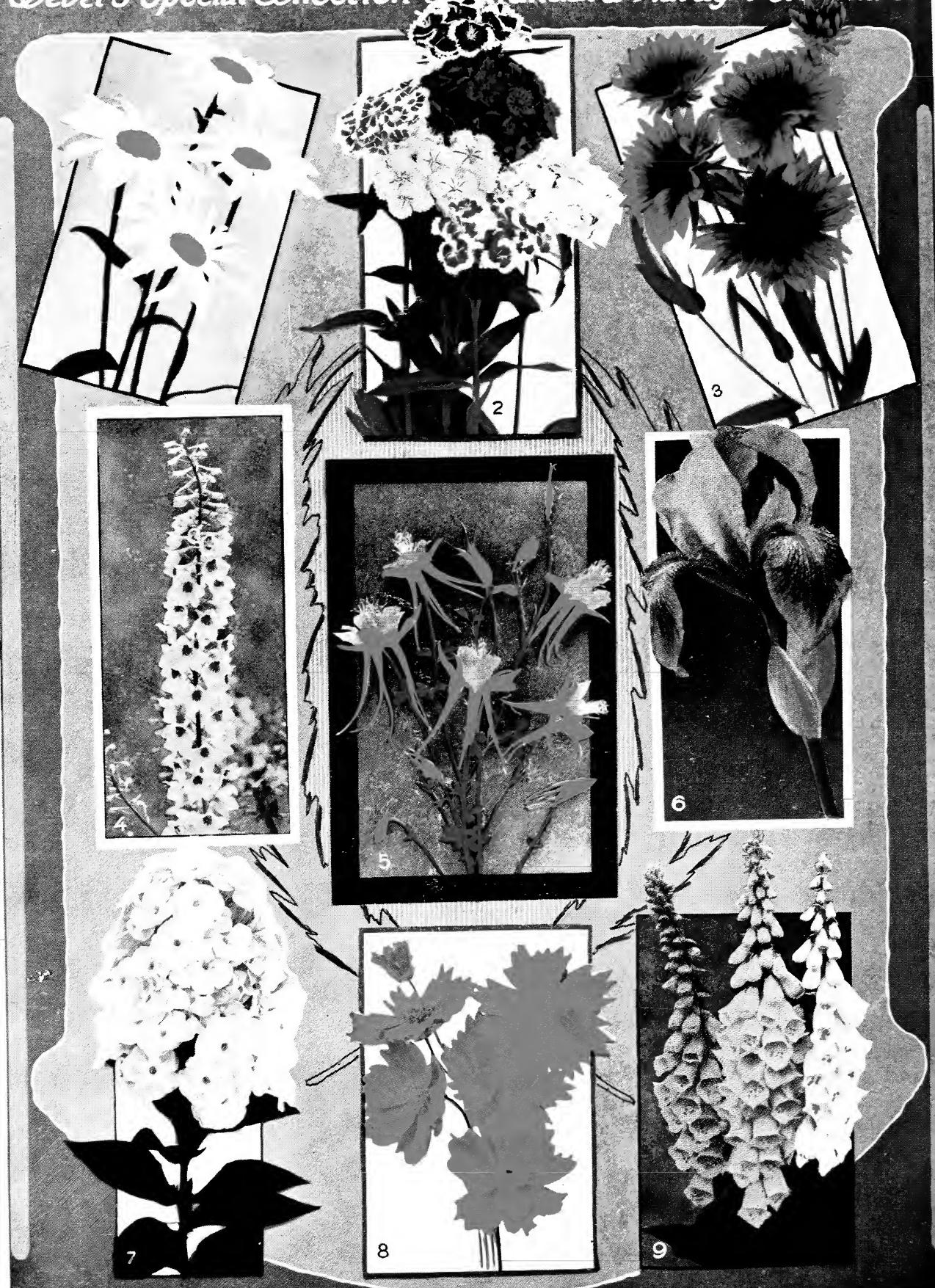
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Weber's Special Collection of Hybrid, Tea and Baby Roses



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Weber's Special Collection of Standard Hardy Perennials'



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